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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 121 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1938. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Munshi Interviews Politicals

Hunger-Strike To End

Sardesai Satisfied With Explanation Of Govt's Policy

POONA, May 20.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI, HOME MINISTER, VISITED YEROWADA CENTRAL PRISON THIS MORNING WITH THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS AND SAW THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE MINISTER GRANTED AN INTERVIEW TO SARDESAI, LEADER OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MR. MUNSHI EXPLAINED THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO FLOGGING AND POLITICAL PRISONERS GENERALLY, AND REFERRED TO THE BIJAPUR INCIDENT.

Sardesai was completely satisfied and is understood to have asked for permission, which was given, to wire Channu Singh in Sholapur Jail asking him to give up his fast. On behalf of the political prisoners in Yerawada, who are also fasting, Sardesai promised to induce them to give up their fast after hearing from Channu Singh.

Mr. Munshi earlier in the day, granted interviews to several officials and non-officials including the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (C. I. D.), Mr. N. S. Lokur, District and Sessions Judge of Poona, the Superintendent of the Yerowada Jail and Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe.—A. P.

YERAWDA FAST GIVEN UP

In consequence of their being completely satisfied with the steps taken by Government, Sardesai and other hunger-strikers in Yerawada Central Jail are understood to have given up their fast and advised others to do so. Only Channusingh in the Sholapur Sub-Jail, is stated to be continuing his fast as his grievances, which include "demands" of a wide range from the immediate repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act to the withdrawal of Police, etc., have not been redressed.

Following is the text of the telegram sent to Channusingh by Sardesai:—

"Met Sjt. Munshi, completely satisfied. Please break strike and wire so that we may break our hunger-strike."

In reply the following has been received from Channusingh through the Superintendent of the Sub-Jail, Sholapur:—

"Don't know why you started hunger-strike. You stop it as you are satisfied. I am not satisfied by Government. I don't desire any of you to resort to hunger-strike. My hunger-strike continues."

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi accompanied by the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Director of Agriculture, visited the Visapur Jail in the evening in connection with the Farm Colony Scheme and returned to Poona by night. Mr. Munshi is proceeding to Mahableshwar to-morrow morning.—A.P.

Frontier Premier Leaves For Peshawar

Dr. Khan Saheb, the N. W. F. Premier, left by the Frontier Mail last night. He travelled in the intermediate class. Among those who saw him off at the station were Messrs. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee and S. A. Brelvi.

SIMLA.—Information received from the Geological Survey of India shows that considerable progress has been made in the rearrangement of the fossil galleries of the Indian Museum.

Mahatma Meets Jinnah Again

TWO AND HALF HOURS' UNITY PARLEYS

Future Negotiations Depend On League Council's Decision

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mahatma Gandhi met Mr. Jinnah again, to-day between 2 and 4-30 p.m. and had a long discussion on the communal question. The talks were most cordial and both Mr. Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi warmly shook hands before they parted.

IT TRANSPIRES THAT MR. JINNAH DESIRED TO MEET THE MAHATMA BEFORE HE LEFT BOMBAY FOR WARDHA, FOR A FURTHER TALK WITH HIM ON THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM, IN THE LIGHT OF DISCUSSIONS HE HAD WITH MR. SUBHAS BOSE.

GANDHIJI READILY AGREED AND THE MEETING WAS HURRIEDLY ARRANGED AT MID-DAY.

Gandhiji reached Mr. Jinnah's residence at 2-30 p.m. and was received by Mr. Jinnah. Both then went to the study-room and had two and a half hours' talk, in the course of which, it is understood, they covered the whole field of the problem in the light of discussions and memoranda.

The fact that there was a further meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah is interpreted that both the leaders are trying their utmost to bring about a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem.

After talks with Mr. Jinnah at Malabar Hill, Gandhiji drove to Birla House, where Babu Rajendra Prasad was lying ill. He saw Rajen Babu and then drove straight to Victoria Terminus, wherefrom, accompanied by Messrs. Sambamurti, Mahadev Desai and party, Gandhiji left for Wardha by Nagpur Mail.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Gilder and Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. R. D. Birla and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji were present at the station to see off Gandhiji.

JINNAH TO TAKE NEXT STEP

Future Of Communal Unity Negotiations

Further enquiries regarding Mahatma Gandhi's talks show that during his recent talks with the Congress President Mr. Jinnah expressed a desire to meet Gandhiji again before the latter left Bombay. The Congress President conveyed this request to Gandhiji and the interview was thus arranged.

It is learnt that to-day's meeting has not changed the situation where it was left on Monday last, when Mr. Subhas Bose met Mr. Jinnah.

NEXT STEP.

The next step, it appears, will be that Mr. Jinnah will communicate the decisions of the League Council to the Congress President by letter. If the Congress President feels that the League Council decision provides a basis for further negotiations, he will immediately resume negotiations in consultations with Gandhiji and other leaders. On the other hand, if he feels there is basis further negotiations will be dropped.

LEADERS' DEPARTURE.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is suffering from severe influenza for the last four days. Gandhiji specially requested Dr. Gilder to attend Rajen Babu, and desired that he should be sent to Wardha as soon as he was fit to undertake the journey.

Dr. Khan Saheb left for Peshawar by the Peshawar Express tonight. The Congress President left for Poona. He will come back to Bombay after two days' programme in Poona and will leave for Calcutta, after a day's stay in the city.

BHULABHAI IN LONDON

15 Days Of Crowded Programme Includes Speeches And Interviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 20.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai arrived by air this afternoon from South France and is expected to stay till June 4 when he will fly to India.

During his stay, practically every day will be occupied with granting interviews and making public speeches. He will be lunching with Lord Samuel and dining with Sir Stafford Cripps.

He is seeing Lord Lothian, Lord Zetland and members of Parliament.

Sir Walter Layton has arranged a meeting specially to enable pressmen to meet Sjt. Desai.

"C. R." ON COMMUNAL UNITY PARLEYS

MADRAS: May 20.

Interviewed on the prospects of Hindu-Muslim Unity talks at Bombay soon after his return to Madras this morning, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, said:—

"Some times good solutions of difficult problems are evolved when people are least sanguine about a settlement."

The Madras Premier stated that the main issues involved were still under discussion.—United Press.

MISHRA FOR C. P. PREMIERSHIP?

JUBBULPORE, May 20.

Brisk canvassing is being witnessed in Jubbulpore and Mahakoshal in support of the candidature of Mr. D. P. Mishra for the Premiership.

It is understood that the legislators of Mahakoshal and leaders of the newly-formed Congress Party are arriving in Katni on May 22 to chalk out a line of action to be adopted at the Pachmarhi meeting on May 24.—United Press.

CLEMENCY CASE ECHO

Application For Writ Of 'Habeas Corpus' Of Deshpande

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR: May 20.

At the Nagpur High Court today an application for the writ of 'habeas corpus' was filed on behalf of V. Y. Deshpande of insurance fraud case by Messrs. J. Sen Gupta and Adhikari, Advocates. The application has been fixed for hearing on May 23.

It will be recalled that Deshpande's sentence was reduced by one year and that his case was referred by the Working Committee of the Congress to Sir Manmath Nath Mookerji for enquiry. It may also be noted that Mookerji did not express any opinion in the case, as the prisoner was not released. It is claimed on behalf of the applicant that the local Government have no right to detain Deshpande in jail, as orders of remission and special remission of two months on account of the introduction of the reforms in jails, make it imperative that he should be released forthwith. It is pointed out that once the orders are passed, Government is 'functus officio.'

DEO FOR WORKING COMMITTEE

Fifteenth Members Of Congress Executive

BOMBAY, May 20.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress has nominated Mr. Sankerrao Deo as the fifteenth member of the Congress Working Committee. It will be recalled that at Haripura Mr. Bose was not able to announce the fifteenth name.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee is leaving for Sangli by Poona Mail to-morrow to preside over the Deccan State's Peoples' Conference. The Sardar returns to Bombay on 23rd and leaves the same night for Pachmarhi, to preside over the emergent meeting of the C. P. Congress Legislative Party meeting.—A.P.

INVITATION TO HERR HENLEIN

PRAGUE: May 20.

It is officially announced that the Government has invited Herr Henlein to enter into negotiations concerning the projected Nationalities Statute.—Reuter.

Stop Press

JULLUNDER STUDENTS' AND NATIONAL FLAG

JULLUNDER, May 20.

Considerable unrest prevails among the students of the local D. A. V. College over the orders of the College authorities compelling some students to remove the National Flag, which was hoisted on the College building on the last Independence Day with the consent of the authorities.

It is understood that some members of the Students Union have been detained in the examination as a punishment for their "enthusiasm".

A representative deputation of the Students' Union and the Doaba Youth League will shortly approach the Principal of the College and place before him the students' grievances.

A public meeting has been called here with the object of ventilating the students' grievances.—United Press.

CONGRESS AMBULANCE CAR FOR CHINA.

International Peace Campaign Committee Meets

Congratulates Congress For Sending Medical Unit To China: Urges Boycott And Sanctions Against Japanese

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary of the Foreign Department, Indian National Congress, has issued the following Press statement:—

The tenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Peace Campaign met at Geneva on 7th May at India's instance and its full report has now reached us.

The dominant impression left by the Executive proceedings and resolutions is that the initiative for world peace lies, as before, with the peoples of the world and not with their Government.

ABYSSINIAN QUESTION

The resolution on Ethiopia, questioned the existence of Italian rule in that country. The people of Ethiopia were still heroically resisting the Italian conquest. Moreover, it is a solemn decision of the League of Nations that member States have no right to recognise situations brought about by force in flagrant violation of International Law.

INDIAN DELEGATE'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's delegate on the Executive Committee of the International Peace Campaign, said:—

"All over India, there is a deep feeling of disgust on the further violation of collective security and the independence of peoples implied by the British Government's proposal as regards Ethiopia.

"The recognition of conquest does not stop at Abyssinia; we are all aware of the critical results it might entail for China and Spain."

Besides, the questions of Spain, Czechoslovakia and Austria, the Executive Committee of the International Peace Campaign concerned itself with the Chinese question in some detail.

M. Pierre Cot, President of the I.P.C., was optimistic regarding the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War, and he said that it was an "instance in which international law will surely triumph."

The resolution on China extended the warm support of the I.P. Campaign to the Chinese people in their fight against foreign invasion. It also expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Indian National Congress to send a medical unit to China.

This resolution has three operative clauses, which may prove of great consequence to the world. All national and international organizations affiliated to the I. P. C., have been urged to demand of their respective Governments to extend to China the loans necessary to bring the war to an early conclusion. This is one way in which the peoples of the world may take the initiative in securing world peace by arranging monetary assistance to the peoples whose freedom is invaded.

MOVE FOR SANCTIONS

The Parliamentary groups of various countries have been asked to propose to their legislatures and Governments to apply the embargo against Japan on war materials, such as arms, petrol, iron and other raw materials. This is the second way in which the peoples of the world may take the initiative for world peace by refusing to supply to the invader the necessary war materials.

All national and international organisations have been urged to intensify their boycott of Japanese goods by all the means in their power. This is the third way in which the peoples of the world may take the initiative for world peace, by refusing to trade with the invader and, thus, crippling his economic and industrial power.

BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS

We can never over-estimate the power of the boycott. The habit of the people to boycott is to-day as important for military success as armed preparation.

A German captain has recently written that "economic forces have acquired decisive importance in warfare, that military superiority, is largely dependant on economic superiority, and that the economic strength employed in a war is the condition of victory."

The Indian people must intensify their boycott of Japanese goods.—United Press.

MOTOR AMBULANCE FOR CHINA

Over Rs. 8,000 Collected So Far

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. has collected over Rs. 8,000 in connection with the proposal to send motor ambulance medical units to China.

The office of the Foreign Department has received a number of anxious dispatches from China narrating that thousands are wounded daily on the Chinese war fronts, and quite a few hundreds of these cannot be attended to due to lack of qualified doctors and medical equipment.

In connection with the proposal, a number of applications from well-qualified doctors and surgeons and others who have volunteered their services to China have been received by the Foreign Department.

Asked when the unit would be sent to China, Dr. R. Lohia said: "I trust it won't take long. This will be a symbolic renewal of the ancient friendship of our two peoples".—United Press.

No Trifling With Congress

European Officer Expresses Regret To Premier Of U. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

"Impertinence or incompetence" this is said to have been the question with which Pt. Govind Ballah Pant Premier is reported to have faced a high European officer in U. P. The story goes, this officer is a near relation of one of the highest officers of the Crown in India. It is alleged he made certain objectionable remarks on certain orders passed by the Government and which he was evidently required to carry out. His attitude showed, he was still moving in old bureaucratic ruts and thought, he could trifle with Congress Government, but he caught a tartar in Pt. Pant. It is said this officer approached his big relation to help him get out of the dilemma. His relation despite his great power and influence, however expressed his helplessness to intervene. He frankly told him that times had now changed and the only safe course for him was to confess his incompetence. That might, he said, lead to his reduction or some other form of punishment but if he said impertinence he should be prepared for his dismissal. The officer concerned tried to give some plausible explanation avoiding direct reply to the Premier's question, but the Premier would have none of it. In the end, the officer was compelled to admit his action, due to incompetence and expressed his regret to Government.

It is said, under these circumstances some form of departmental punishment only has been given to the officer concerned.

BACK CAUSE OF INDIA'S FREEDOM

Bombay Mayor's Cable To Sir Stanley Reed

BOMBAY, May 20.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay, has sent the following cable to Sir Stanley Reed on his victory at the Aylesbury Bye-Election:—

"I warmly congratulate you on your election to Parliament, particularly in view of your close connections with this city for a number of years, and I express a hope that you will keep up your enthusiastic support for the cause of India and her legitimate demand for a full measure of self-government."—A.P.

TROOP MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY

Assurances To British Ambassador

LONDON, May 20.

Prague. Officials are investigating reports that storm troopers and Nazi 'Blackguards' are assembling in unusual strength in the districts of Germany bordering Czechoslovakia.

According to a Berlin message, the British Ambassador called at the Foreign Office and called the attention of Herr Weis Zaecker, Secretary of State to the rumours current that German troops have been moved towards the border in all parts of Germany and asked for reassurances. It is understood Herr Weis Zaecker immediately communicated with General Keitel, Commander-in-Chief, who replied explicitly that there was no extraordinary troop movements, assurances to this effect were conveyed to the British Ambassador.—Reuter

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Shahzade—We are all very grieved and anxious on your silence. Do let us know your welfare soon. Father most upset. You can stay where you like. We only want to hear from you.—Apa. (10283)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Hindu Educated Cultured girl for a Hindu graduate of high family age 28 holding responsible position. Apply Box No. 10256, "Bombay Chronicle."

Well-educated match from Bombay for educated, self-supporting pious Moslem girl. Apply Box No. 10272, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Unemployed gents and ladies to register themselves in the Central Employment Bureau, Khatau Building, between Central Majestic Cinemas. (10284)

Wanted Graduate Teachers preferably Lady Teachers and with training qualifications—for French and English. Apply immediately, Principal, Gokalibai High School, Vile Parle. (10270)

Wanted—An Indian Lady Superintendent for the Lahore Rescue Home. Previous experience of social service and knowledge of English and Hindustani necessary. Age above 30 years. Salary not exceeding Rs. 45 (according to qualifications) plus board and lodging in the Home. Apply with references to:—Secretary, Lahore Rescue Home, 64 Rajgarh Road, Lahore. (8585)

Applications are invited from Matriculates and persons with higher qualifications for enlistment as candidates to clerical posts in the grade of Rs. 25-5-2-55 in the Co-operative Department. Applicants should give full particulars as regards residence, caste, age, educational qualifications and languages known, in their applications which should be in their own handwriting and submitted before 15th June 1938 to the Registrar. No candidate from the advanced class over 23 years of age and from the intermediate or backward class over 26 years of age on 1st June 1938 need apply. In all, 15 candidates will be selected and they will be attached as unpaid candidates to various offices and absorbed in officiating or temporary vacancies till they are confirmed, if found fit. M. D. Bhansali, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Province, Poona I. Central Buildings, Poona I. (8586)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted smart and experienced persons to canvass advertisements for a new high class monthly on commission basis. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to Box No. 8581, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications invited from medical practitioners holding registrable qualifications for post of non-resident House Surgeon to Haji Bachooally Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, monthly honorarium Rs. 25. Apply, Honorary Secretary, Hospital Committee. (10274)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let for Hindus, very moderate rent, centrally situated well lighted upper or lower flats with five decent rooms at Dharamkuti (Tukaram Buildings), Tardeo, Chikalwady. Apply No. 7 on the premises (10267)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10279 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight.—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (10194)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (10282)

Become an Accountant and Draw big salaries. Only few months' expert Tuition through Post. Prospectus free. The International Commercial Syndicate, Amritsar. (10216)

Viswa-Bharati— New admissions to College (I.A., I.Sc., B.A.), School (Matriculation), Kala-Bhavana (Fine Arts), Sangit-Bhavana (Music and Dancing) will be open up to the 15th July, 1938. A few stipends will be granted to deserving talented girls taking admission to Sangit-Bhavana. Apply for prospectus with postage stamps worth annas four. Secretary, Santiniketan, Bengal (8502)

150. SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications for scholarships are invited by the Trustees of the Vadnagra Nagar Vidyotejak Fund, Bombay, from Vadnagra Nagar Students intending to study in Bombay Colleges for medicine, Science, Commerce, and Technical courses. Applications should reach the Managing Trustee Mr. D. T. Tripathi at Sandhurst Road Girgaum, Bombay on or before the 10th June at the latest. (10281)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Coronation 1937 Tooth Powder cleans teeth, prevents decay, hardens gums, cures Pyorrhoea. Agents wanted everywhere. Nazir-uddin, 100 Pakmodia Street, Bombay, 3. (10233)

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (10261)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents Lady Canvassers on Pay and Commission. Apply Naval Distributing Agency 29 Churchgate Street, Bombay. (10280)

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

The Alexandra College of Commerce—Bombay's premier Institution where sound coaching (oral postal) is imparted by experts for all Professional Diploma Courses. Enrolments proceeding. York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10275)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Artificial Silk Industry Individuals or firms financially sound and interested in the establishment of this industry, a thoroughly economic and sound business proposition will find it to their advantage to consult in the first instance Mr. S. Gangaraju, who is now at Modern Hindu Hotel, Frere Road, Bombay after completion of necessary investigation. Intending enquirers are requested to Phone 22992 and make an appointment. (10254)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for sale of valuable lands and bungalow at Lonavla known as Naranji Parmanand Sanatorium. Commanding situation, nice scenery. Kulmy mango trees, chavpas Jamboos etc. Ideal spot for school, sanatorium or hotel. Write to Messrs. Dharamsi Dinkarrau and Nandlal Solicitors, Fort Chambers, Hamam St., Bombay. (10268)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

The CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of unserviceable wooden sleepers available for disposal at various stations on the G.I.P Railway. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 8th June 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (8552)

WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT Fire Brigades with sufficient experience of Fire appliances, etc.

Pay according to qualification.

The applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned by 31st May 1938.

The Municipal Committee will not pay any travelling allowance to candidates who may be called for an interview.

S. ROZDON,
Municipal Engineer,
for Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee,

SHA HURGOVAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY the 1ST JUNE, 1938, from High Caste Hindu male students who have passed their School Leaving Examination or such other Examinations as would qualify them for prosecuting their studies further in Technical subjects at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or the subjects of Commerce Science Veterinary Science and such subjects as are taught at the Bombay School of Arts and for Radio and Cinema Projectionist Course and who desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means. Applications from those who want to study for the ARTS AND MEDICINE, DEGREES OF THE UNIVERSITY are NOT invited this year.

As admission is refused after certain dates by various Institutions and Colleges, applicants desiring to prosecute their studies in the Institutions and Colleges teaching the subjects mentioned above should submit their applications direct to the authorities concerned in due time and also apply to this Office on the prescribed form and intimate immediately when admission is obtained.

Printed forms of application can be had by sending an envelope containing applicant's full address with one anna postage or on personal application.

APPLICANTS ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN FROM BRINGING ANY PRESSURE OR RECOMMENDATION PERSONALLY ON THE TRUSTEES BY LETTERS OR OTHERWISE. VIOLATIONS OF THIS WILL BE A DISQUALIFICATION.

MANILAL K. DESAI,
B.A. LL.B., Secretary,
Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office, corner, Pinjrapole Street, Bombay 4.
8464.

Public Notices

AMBITION.

is a consuming desire to achieve an object or purpose. Men with ambition are required to work as Inspectors for a first class and popular Life Assurance Company to build up their own Agency groups in Bombay City and Suburbs. The Company will render all assistance so that every calculated action and effort will bring the Inspector nearer to success. Appointments will be on a salary and commission basis according to experience, influence and social standing. Please write to Box No. 8583, C/o "Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY—SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Applications *in duplicate* in the prescribed form are invited from British Indian subjects (preferably natives of the Province of Bombay), who should ordinarily be not less than 23 and more than 30 years of age at the time of appointment for the posts of (1) PRINCIPAL (pay Rs. 250-20-450) and (2) TWO SENIOR ASSISTANTS (one MALE, pay Rs. 150-10-250, and one FEMALE, pay Rs. 170-8-250) for the Training Institute for Physical Education in Bombay. The posts are temporary, and the scales of pay are subject to revision. Selected candidates will be on probation for two years. Candidates should be graduates of a statutory University and possess a sound education, and, if possible, experience of teaching the theory of physical education, wide experience as instructors and organisers of physical training, and have undergone a course of physical education and obtained a diploma or certificate in physical training of a recognised institution in India or abroad. Full particulars will be found in Part I of the issue of the Bombay Government Gazette dated 19th May 1938, or can be obtained on application which should be accompanied by an addressed envelope stamped with a 2 anna stamp, and rupee one for each copy of the form of application remitted either by money order or in cash, exclusive of postage, from the office of the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay. Last date for receipt of applications: *8th June* 1938. *Any attempt, direct or indirect to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.*

(8556)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts sanctioned for three years in the first instance at the proposed Training Institute for Physical Education:—

1. One Junior Asstt. on Rs. 45-5-115-efficiency bar-5-145-efficiency bar-6-175 (for men)*
2. One Junior Assistant on Rs. 85-5-115-efficiency bar-5-145-efficiency bar-6-175 (for women)*

*With a start of Rs. 100 or such as may be considered suitable according to the merits and circumstances of each case.

Intending candidates must be graduates and should in addition possess a diploma or certificate in Physical Training of a recognised institution. Further particulars regarding the qualifications, conditions of appointment and the form of application can be obtained on application from the Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay. Applications for the posts must reach the Principal not later than 1st June, 1938.

(8572)

BELGIAN PREMIUM BONDS.

WHEREAS NOTICES HAVE APPEARED in Prominent newspapers in India stating that firms dealing in the re-sale by instalments of Belgian bonds have carried on their operations mostly in dishonest and fraudulent manner, and warning the Public to exercise the utmost caution in dealing with such firms. We feel it necessary to announce that so far as our firm is concerned, the Public is assured of an honest deal, and that we are prepared to deposit the Belgian Bonds resold by us by monthly instalments with a leading Bank willing to accept these bonds, on payment of the 8th instalment by our clients and on their giving us a guarantee that they will continue to pay regularly the remaining instalments as and when they fall due.

Banque de Credit et de Fonds Publics—Roosendaal Netherlands.

(8588)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SADASHIV ANANDRAO JAYAKER BALMUKUND SADASHIV JAYAKER and MADHUKAR GANPATRAO JAYAKER have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, Mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Girgaum (Pallow) Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 476 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 46, New No. 352, Old Survey No. 396, New Survey No. 252, Cadastral Survey No. 1964 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 4217 and Street No. 393 and bounded as follows: i.e. to say,: on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Vinayak, on or towards the West by the Girgaum or Pallow Road, on or towards the North by Narpat Mansion and on or towards the South by the property of Harischandra Sakharam Kirtiker and others and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

Dated this 20th day of MAY, 1938.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8589).

Auction Sales

SALE OF LITHOPHONE, YARMOR PINE OIL AND TURPENTINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Havero Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The International Trading Corporation, Bell & Co.'s Building, Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 24th May 1938 at 3-30 P.M. at their Rooms the following goods bought and not taken delivery of by the above-said International Trading Corporation viz:—

19 Tons Lithophone.

20 x 425 lbs. Drums Yarmor Pine Oil.

35 x 392 lbs. Drums Turpentine.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed at the expense of the buyers from the godown of the Vendors next day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of L. Campbell Esquire & Others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hylands Co., of complete Flat furniture, English Billiard table, Remington portable typewriter, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, Milner, Chubb & Godrej Safes, Steel Cabinet, A. C. Fans & Kelvinator, Gramophones, Wardrobes, Dining table & Chairs, etc.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Govt. Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS, NEW, OLD & UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES DEPOT, G. I. P. RY., LOWER PAREL.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the controller of stores, G. I. P. Ry. (Bombay) sell by Public Auction at above place on Wednesday the 25th May 1938 at 2 P.M. (S.T.) lots of surplus, new, old, and unserviceable stores, including:—

40-45 gallons barrels, Kerosine tins, empty drums, Paint Kegs, Leather belts, Leather scrap, Rubber scrap, Zinc scrap, Tin scrap, Steel scrap, Powrahs, Showels, tools, Water tanks, Buffer springs Cast iron scrap, Galvanized iron corrugated sheets, Gunny bags, Tarpaulin pieces Packing cases, Jars, China ware, Teak wood planks, White glazed and fire bricks, Asbestos sheets, Cement bags, Furniture, Electric Material, Battery cells, Bulbs, Fan, Wheel press, Rotary pump, Engine, Lubricators, Drilling Machine, Electric Motor, Dynamo, Card board, Roneo Duplicator, Typewriters, one Dodge Motor Car, etc., etc.

Terms:—A Deposit of 10 per cent in cash.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL FURNITURE OF THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will by order of the Accountant-General of Bombay sell by public auction on Saturday the 21st day of May 1938 at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at Gulestan Bldg. at No. 6 Napier Road, Fort, all furniture of the said office including a big lot of office tables of different sizes, arm and armless chairs, safes, benches, partitions, side tables, teapoys, towel stand, carpets, sign board, stools, small & big racks, camp tables, round tables, foot stools, etc.

Terms:—25 p. c. will be taken at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Improvements) Messrs MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 25th May 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 416A 416B: 342A: 284: 288A: 331: 271G case No. 42D: 56: 68: 71A: 78: 97B Sewree Koliwada.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal and Co. attorney for Devraj Ghella and Canji Champsey Transferees of Mortgage, dated 22nd September, 1930, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Bai Rabiabai, widow of Haji Vali Mahomed and her 3 minor sons Haji Usman, Mahomed Husein, and Rahimtulla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on the premises at Elphinstone Road, on TUESDAY, 31st May, 1938, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land (amalgamated from two different pieces of land) with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Elphinstone Road, Bombay, admeasuring about 405 Sq. Yds. bearing Municipal F Ward No. 399 (2B), Street No. 25AB Collector's New Nos. H/12,573/74, C1/12,573/74, New Survey No. H/1972, II/1972 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/15, 2/15, Dadar Naigaum Division.

For further particulars please apply to:—

CRAWFORD & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE under instructions from B. R. Rowe Esqr., Governing Director of Messrs Rowe & Rowe, the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the entire Stock-in-Trade of The Empire Hat Works and the Goodwill comprising large lots Ladies Hats, and dresses, Lady's dress models, Furniture, Plate, Glass Show Cases and Cupboards wall clock, Table, Chairs, Dressing Mirror, Fixtures, Electric fans and Lights, Singer Sewing Machines, large lot of Ribbons, Dress and Hat, Clothes, Buttons and Buckles and etc., TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 21st day of May, 1938, at 3 p. m. (S.T.) at "Rahim Mansions" No 2, Colaba Causeway Bombay. Goods on view. D. MISTRY & Co., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

...rickshawala alias bhola-raja...

second glorious week!

feast of fun, frolic and melodrama

ranjit movietone's hits at quite a new angle

in this heart-rending tale of a common rickshawala—human beasts of burden!

starring mazharkhan

with illadevi, charlie, ghory wasti, indoobala, etc.

directed by: ezra mir

drawing crowds at the

west-end

talkie
time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
sat. sun and holidays at 2-30 p.m.

THE BROADWAY
Kingsway-Khodadad Circle—Dadar

DAILY at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The film that introduced the idol of 50,000,000 French women

"THE KING and The CHORUS GIRL"

with
JOAN BLONDELL
EDWARD EVERT HORTON
Hear—the popular songs:—
"FOR YOU", On the Rue De La Paix"
SEE—The Spectacular Numbers:—
Scores of beautiful girls performing the 'Can Can' and the lavish presentation of the famous 'Follies Berge r'
IN THE GAYEST MUSICAL ROMANCE OF'M ALL!
TO-MORROW AT 10-30 A. M.
Charles Bickford
in
"EAST OF JAVA"

3RD GLORIOUS WEEK
KUNKU
at
PLAZA (Dadar)
Daily: 5, 7-45 and 10-45
Matinee on Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-15 p.m.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest on Mohamedalli Moti (16) who was knocked down by a motor lorry yesterday, when cycling along the Chinch Bandar Road, with the result that he succumbed to the serious injuries in the J. J. Hospital where he was removed after the accident.

A person who was about to board a tram near Balaram Street junction felt a jerk and, on turning round, saw, it is alleged one Babu Narayen putting his hand into his waist coat.

Babu Narayen, who is alleged to have started running, was arrested by a traffic constable. He was remanded into police custody.

Dathe Devu, and three others were arrested by the Byculla police yesterday evening, on a charge of stabbing a man, with a dangerous weapon.

The arrest were effected on the allegations of a man who was brought to the Byculla Police station in an unconscious state with several stab wounds on May 10 and was sent to the J. J. Hospital from where he came out day before yesterday and lodged the complaint the same day.

The accused were put up before the Magistrate this morning, who ordered them to be released on bail till June 3.

"Although everybody loves me still I take my life for which nobody is to be blamed" was the idea contained in a letter found in the possession of an unidentified body found floating near Apollo Bunder this morning.

The Bombay Coroner's jury passed a verdict of death accidental or suicidal at the inquest over the dead body.

Six persons were arrested last night in gaming raids carried out by the police.

All the accused persons were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, this morning, when they were ordered to be released on bail.

Presidency Health Returns

The health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ended May 14th, were as under:—

CHOLERA:—Cholera was absent during the week.

PLAGUE:—No case of plague was recorded in the province during the week.

The medical officers on cyanide fumigation in Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara and Kanara districts under Government control fumigated rat holes in 597 houses in nine villages. Similar operations were also carried out in Sholapur town by the municipal staff.

SMALL-POX:— Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 75-14; Kolaba 58-10; Satara 53-7; Poona 40-7; Ahmednagar 29-2; East Khandesh 27-6; Bijapur 14-3; Belgaum 13-3; Nasik 13-1; Ahmedabad 12-7; Thana 7-0; Surat 6-3; Kanara 4-1; Sholapur 2-0 and Bombay City 38-23. Total 391 attacks and 87 deaths against 595-111 in the previous week.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum:—The number of doses of lymph dispatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to different parts of the province during the week was 27,905.

Cerebro-spinal fever:—Ten cases and six deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the province during the week against 8 cases and 5 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 8-6 and Ahmedabad town 2-0.

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TIGER, GORILLA & TOMMY

OF

PRAKASH PICTURES

HEREBY CHALLENGE THE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE WITH OUR PERFORMANCE

IN

STATE EXPRESS

COMING NEXT FRIDAY

AT

SUPER TALKIES

INCREASE IN IN-PATIENTS

N. W. Maternity Hospital Records Progress

The Board of Management of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital has issued their draft report for the year 1937.

The Report of Dr. Sir M. V. Mehta, the Principal Medical Officer, is herewith attached, showing the total number of admissions during the year and the number of in-patients treated in the Hospital. The total number of in-patients has been increased, and during the year under review there were 5,070 child births as compared with 4,728 in the year 1936, the highest record being in the month of November 1937, viz., 569 births.

The extraordinary number of in-patients and confinements has entailed a severe strain on the Principal Medical Officer and the Medical and Nursing Staff, the members of which have been burdened with heavy work during the latter part of the year.

In conclusion, the Board of Management tender their best thanks to Dr. Sir M. V. Mehta, for his honorary work at the Hospital as Principal Medical Officer. The whole work of administrating the Hospital and working it successfully devolved on him, and the Board cannot speak too highly of his work.

Students from medical colleges were given intensive training in various wards and the antenatal department. Ten Post Graduate students availed themselves of the facilities of post-graduate work and practical training in Obstetrics.

CHEATING CHARGE DISMISSED

"It is curious that a member of the learned profession drafted an agreement allowing two persons to live as husband and wife when he knew no legal marriage could be performed," remarked Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in dismissing the complaint made by Harukram Nathuram Vora, Supervisor, Co-operative Societies, charging Bai Kesarbai Gopaldas with cheating.

The agreement in question, allowing the complainant and Bai Kesarbai to live as husband wife although the latter was a married woman, was prepared by Mr. G. K. Gadgil, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court.

The case arose out of a complaint lodged by H. N. Vora charging Bai Kesarbai with cheating in respect of ornaments and cash valued at about Rs. 900/-. The Magistrate directed the issue of notice against the respondent and four persons including Mr Gadgil. Two Mahomedans and a clerk of the Registrar of Civil Marriages gave evidence in the case.

The complainant stated that the respondent introduced herself as a widow willing to remarry. Complainant consented to marry her. The respondent then served a notice on the Registrar of marriages stating that she was a widow and that she was prepared to marry him. He then presented her some ornaments. Afterwards she, it was stated, backed out and refused to marry him. The ornaments were not returned. The complainant afterwards came to know that the respondent was not a widow and that her husband was alive.

After hearing the witnesses the Magistrate stated that it was a curious case and remarked that the complainant impressed him as "a miserable specimen, untruthful and prevaricatory."

AWARE SHE WAS NOT WIDOW.

The Magistrate held that the complainant was aware from the very beginning that the respondent was not a widow and notwithstanding this knowledge, he wanted to live with her as husband and wife.

Complainant and respondent went to Mr. Gadgil and wanted him to draft an agreement. The agreement, according to the Magistrate, gave away the complainant's case altogether.

Mr. Gadgil, in his evidence, stated that the respondent was his client and that her husband had deserted her. He had served several notices on the respondent's husband on her behalf. Witness informed them that as the respondent's husband was alive, no marriage could take place between them. Later on, they again went to him and stated that if they could not marry they would like to live as husband and wife and asked him to draft some agreement. He drafted the agreement. Commenting on this agreement, the Magistrate observed that it was curious that a member of the learned profession (meaning the Bar) should have drafted the agreement. On the evidence before the Court, the Magistrate held that the complaintant had lived in adultery with the respondent.

Holding that no criminal offence of cheating had been disclosed against the respondent, the Magistrate dismissed the complaint. The notice was discharged.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutt. Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutt Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punja Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
	(Mon.	Sat)
*The Flying Ranee. Bulsar	9 15	15 50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday Departures: 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 7-15 a.m

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, May 20.

Monsoon continues active in the Bay and the rainfall has been fairly widespread in Assam and Malabar, with a few thunderstorms in Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Temperatures were higher than usual over the region of North-West Frontier to the Western Himalayas.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dubli two inches, Narayanganj and Barisal one and half Port Blair, Silchar and Cox's Bazar one, Karwar three quarters, Cherrapunji, Chittagong, Jessore and Mangalore half, Bijapur Parbhani and Calicut quarter.

Forecast until evening twenty-first. Rainfall will continue widespread in Assam and Bengal and occur at a few stations in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and East United Provinces. Local showers on the west coast will be scattered. Thunderstorms in Deccan and Central Provinces are also expected.

Earthquake report: Earthquake shock of great intensity with origin about three thousand seven hundred miles away, was recorded on the Bombay Seismographs at 22 hours 47 minutes, first on Thursday May 10.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-5-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.028 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.5 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.4 degrees 2.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 116 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.04 inches.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 3750 miles away with its epicentral region near latitude 2 deg. South and longitude 123 deg. East, to the east of the Celebes Island was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 22h. 47 mts. (I.S.T.) on Thursday the 19th May 1938.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The services of Mr. A. D. Gorwala, I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Sind from May 12.

Mr. S. H. Raza, I.C.S., is granted an extension of leave for two months and nine days in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. K. K. Desai to officiate as Superintendent of Excise, Belgaum Division, vice Mr. C. H. W. Lake proceeded on leave.

Mr. N. P. Bhagwat to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Central Division, vice Mr. K. G. Prabhu reverting.

Messrs. T. K. Mirchandani and S. N. Kesarcodi, Assistant Conservators of Forests, to officiate in Class I of the Bombay Forest Service with effect from March 29.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as Collector of Satara vice Mr C. N. Millard reverting.

Mr. S. E. Kurwa, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to act as Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. Indarnarayen Brijmohanlall proceeding on leave.

Mr. V. V. Oak, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. S. E. Kurwa.

Mr. Indarnarayan Brijmohanlall, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay is granted leave on full allowances from June 4, or subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it, up to October 21

Mr. E. P. Warner, M.B.E., Superintendent, Arthur Road Prison, House of Correction, Civil Jail, Bombay, and Governor of the Female Workhouse, Bombay to do duty as Superintendent, Worli Temporary Prison, in addition to his own duties, with effect from April 20, pending further orders.

Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Gadre, I. S. E., Executive Engineer, is appointed Executive Engineer, Irrigation Research Division, vice Mr Udayasinh Narsinhbava Mahida, I.S.E., appointed as Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways).

Mr. J. A. S. Manson, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Satara Division, to be Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division, to be Officiating Executive Engineer, Satara Division.

Mr. Y. K. Phadke, B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, should relieve Mr. Manson and officiate as Executive Engineer, Satara Division, and hold charge of the Satara Sub-division in addition to his own duties as Officiating Executive Engineer, pending the arrival of Mr. O'Sullivan.

Bride Faints In Procession

BOMBAY, Friday.

Tukaram Sakla, a resident of B.D.D. Chawls, was charged at the Dadar Police Court with causing grievous hurt to a member of a marriage procession while he accompanied in peculiar circumstances last night.

It was stated that as the marriage procession passed in front of his room, the bride fainted, whereupon Tukaram took the bride and bridegroom into his room and gave them refreshments. He then accompanied the party.

All of a sudden, he picked up a stone and, it is alleged, threw it at a member of the party, causing a simple fracture. The accused, it is alleged, was drunk at the time.

Tukaram was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 till 3rd June by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Additional Presidency Magistrate.

The Rhythm of the Dance CLAPPED HER In a Crook's Embrace

But She found his gilded Heart as hard as steel!

SAGAR'S New Musical Thriller

2nd Week

Dynamite

—"KISKE SAJAN?"—

Direction: C. M. LUHAR, B. Sc.

Starring ★ SURENDRA ★ BIBBO ★ MAYA ★ YAKUB

Hear the SONG-HITS On H. M. V. Records

See SUNALINI DEVI in the "Shiv Parvati" Dance

Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m. Sat. & Sun. 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

SHOWS:

5-15, 8 and 10-30.

Matinee on Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

A picture that will delight you, thrill you.

'Nigah-e-Kamil'

Or

"THE PERFECT MAN"

Scenes of tiger hunt have seldom been portrayed before on the silver screen.

Director:—MR. RUKESH

Featuring:

RUKESH, SEETA, GULAM MAHOMED, HOMI KARANI, GULAM RASUL, KESER LAXMI and others.

At

MINERVA TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

World Of Sports—Home And Abroad

Indian Cricketers' Satisfactory Debut In England

(BY LOOKER-ON).

The Rajputana Cricket Club team which is now touring England made a fairly impressive debut by defeating Beckenham Club, a strong London Club team, by the handsome margin of 51 runs. It was a one-day match. So the collection on either side was not very big—154 for Rajputana and 103 for the home team. V. S. Hazare of Indore and All-India, topped the list by knocking up 66 in excellent style. K. Bose of Calcutta stood next with 22 in his favour. For Beckenham Cardew and Swanton captured 5 and 3 wickets for 41 and 29 runs respectively. The tourists must thank Azim Khan of Alwar for his deadly bowling. He dismissed seven batsmen—six of them clean bowled—at a meagre cost of five runs apiece. With more practice and experience, we may expect the tourists to achieve notable successes in the near future.

DON—THE GREAT MASTER

The Australian tourists are having practically their own way in England. After disposing of some of the weaker Counties in a ravishing manner, they met a strong M.C.C. Eleven at Lords. Here the Don showed himself the Great Master that he is. Treating the magnificent M.C.C. attack in his relentless style he piled up the huge total figure of 278 runs this being his second double century of the tour. Hassett, Fingleton, McCabe and Waite were the only other batsmen who could face Farnes, Smith, Stephenson and Co. with any degree of confidence. The Australian innings came to a close at 502 Jim Smith, the Middlesex bowler, returned the best analysis with 6 wickets for 139 runs.

M.C.C.'S POOR SHOW

The home batsmen found in O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith stiff propositions to negotiate. Claiming 3 and 4 wickets respectively for 42 and 69 runs, they saw the downfall of their hosts for 214 runs. Bob Wyatt, ex-Captain of England, was the only batsman who defied the visitors bowling with perfect non-chalance. He had the distinction of carrying his bat home for a chanceless 84. Edrich's 31 was the next best performance on the home side. This he improved by compiling 53 not out in their second venture. Had not rain interfered with the play, the M.C.C. would have been severely trounced.

EXPECTATIONS BELIED

Bradman's team has proved a much stronger side, particularly in batting, than was expected in England. Herbert Sutcliffe, the famous England Cricketer, wrote that in the absence of that redoubtable quartette Woodfull, Ponsford, Grimmett and Oldfield England's chances of regaining the "Ashes" were fairly even. It was expected that the new players would take some time to settle down in English conditions. So the first Test which starts on June 10 at Nottingham, would place England at an advantageous position. The tourists have belied those expectations—by the way they have hit up century after century. England will therefore have a pretty difficult job to overcome the Aussies.

BRADMAN'S TEAM FOR BOMBAY?

I am sure, cricket enthusiasts in Western India will be extremely pleased if Bradman and his men are persuaded to play a match at the Brabourne Stadium in Bombay on their return journey to Australia in October next. Now that the dispute between the C. C. I. and the Hindu Gymkhana has been made up, the match is sure to prove a great financial success, and will be of immense benefit to the struggling C. C. I. I have no doubt R. E. Grant Govan and A. S. de Mello who are going to England to represent India at the forthcoming Imperial Cricket Conference, will leave no stone unturned to fix up an engagement with the Australian tourists. It will be much better to have a match with them than try for a visit which Frank Tarrant wishes to negotiate. At the same time I shudder to think what will be the fate of our star players when they will meet giants like Don Bradman and his Comrades. It is time for our "soundest batsman"—Vijay Merchant of course—to be at the practice nets!

WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES

It is a pity the Western Asiatic Games which were to be held at Palestine in July next has been postponed at last. With the exception of India, nobody seemed to be enthusiastic about it. It is strange that the question of staging it was kept pending so long. India has been put to the unnecessary expense of holding trial matches and even sending athletes to Naini Tal for training. The Bombay contingent was also to leave for Naini Tal last week. But a Press announcement that the games had been postponed saved the B. P. O. from the expense. Evidently the whole business was mismanaged. Now G. D. Sondhi, the Chairman of the Western Asiatic Games Committee wants the meeting to be held in India. I wonder who is going to foot the bill. Even then it is worth inquiring how many countries will participate in it. If it be only India and Afghanistan, it will be hardly worth the candle!

SERIES OF SPECIAL FOOTBALL MATCHES

It is announced by the W. I. F. A. that series of special matches will be played between the winners of the Harwood League (First Division), the Runners-up, a combined team from the Second Division of the Harwood League and a combined team from the Indian Football League.

Twelve matches will be played in all—six on the Cooperage and six on St. Xavier's College Ground.

ACIDITY...

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For a Few Days again!

SAGAR'S Immortal Symphony of Broken Hearts

Man-Mohan

Starring

SURENDRA and BIBBO

Daily 5-15, 8, 10-30 p. m. Sat. Sun. 2-30 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

11-30 Indian Recorded Music.

p.m.

12-55 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 European Recorded Music. 1-30 For Children. 5-30 Suresh Perdesi. 5-55 Caravan. 6-5 Abdul Rashid Khan of Indore. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Fortnight's Events. 7-45 Krishnabai Hukkeri and Kamalabai Joshi. Marathi duets. 8-0 Abdul Majid Khan. 8-5 Variety. Gujarati programme by Nutan Vidyalaya. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Abdul Rashid Khan. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Krishnabai Hukkeri and Kamalabai Joshi. Marathi duets. 9-30 News. 9-45 Short Story by R. S. H. Collins. 10-0 Mantzari Mavricakis: Soprano. 10-20 Fate Takes a Hand. 10-40 Elli Millet. Pianoforte Recital.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Morning Glory. 7-30 Ram Nath. 8-0 A Galaxy of Ghazals. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.

1-0 Flippancies.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 All For Love. 7-0 Kanhaiya Lal. 7-15 Usman Khan. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 Chashm-i-Mast by M. Malik. 8-30 Mixed Melodies. 9-5 H. Husain. Natch tune on sitar. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Just to Hand. 10-0 On Road talk by H. Loukes. 10-15 Just to Hand (contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,905 kc/s

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Cocktail-Time. 8-0 K. C. Dey. 8-15 to 9-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Mehw-i-Nazzara, musical feature. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Bhajans. 10-30 Kanhaiya Lal Malkaus on surmandal. 10-40 Usman Khan. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1m., 6,109 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Short Vocal Recital. Walter Glynne: Tenor. 12-51 Francisco Casanova, light orchestral programme. Weather. 1-36 Ladies Hour. Domestic Science. 2-6 Gramophone Records. 5-6 For Countryside. 6-36 Ashalata Roy. Folk songs. 6-51 Dehi-Pada-Pallava-Mudaram. 7-36 Indubala: Bengali Songs. 7-51 Bankim Chandra and Romantic Revival talk in Bengali by Dr. S. K. Chatterjee. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Bobi Danials: Ghazals. 8-41 Indubala. Qawwali and Bhajan. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Bobbie Comber (Comedian). 9-36 Paul Strauss.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 230 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Inayat Husain Hazravi, Naat. 5-55 Raziya Begam. Geet, ghazal. 6-10 Mehr Bakhsh: Sarod. 6-15 Nawabbai. 6-30 Hour with villagers. 7-30 Razia Begam geet, naat. 7-45 This or That. A debate in Hindustani. I Wish I were a Poet. M. A. Latif. Thank the Lord I am a Prose Writer by M. M. Habib. 8-0 Nawabbai. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-30 Raziya Begam. Ghazal, dadra. 8-50 Qadir Bakhsh: Violin. 8-55 Inayat Husain Hazravi. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Nawabbai. 9-55 Indian Music. 10-0 Ummi ka Ladla play in Hindustani.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Umra Zia Begam. 6-20 Prithwi Raj Soi violin recital: Durga. 6-35 Classical Music. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Umra Zia Begam. 7-50 Prithwi Raj Soi violin recital: Bhopali. 8-5 Feroz Nizami. 8-20 F. Nizami, and U. Z. Begam Duet. 8-30 Gramophone Records. 9-0 Classical Music. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Barbati Mughanni. A story. 10-10 Feroz Nizami. 10-25 Prithwi Raj Soi violin recital: Jaijaiwanti. 10-30 Religious Music. Umra Zia Begam. 10-50 F. Nizami, and U. Z. Begam Duet.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Allah Rakkhibai, Gazal. 6-55 Chin Moi Lahiri. 7-15 Kumari Venu Renodey. 7-35 Bholanath. Kafi on sarode. 7-45 Yadash Bakher, Chakbast talk in Hindustani by R. S. Firaq. 8-0 Allah Rakkhibai. 8-25 Chin Moi Lahiri. 8-55 Kumari Venu Renadey. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Professional Humour. Journalist. A talk by Harold Williams. 10-0 Chin Moi Lahiri. 10-25 Sarangi and Harmonium: Behag. 10-35 Allah Rakkhibai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.)

p.m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Two Leslies. 8-30 Music of Sibelius. 9-0 At Black Dog. 9-30 News. 9-55 Dance Music.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.)
GSG 9.58 Mc/s (31.32m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)

Killedar Cup For Women

Easy Victory For Proctor 'A'

BOMBAY CITY 'B' BEATEN BY 4 GOALS

Further progress was made in the Killedar Cup Hockey Tournament for women, when on Friday evening, the first string of Proctor Girls accounted for the Bombay City 'B'.

The winners were a superior side in all departments of the game.

A feature of the match was the outstanding display of speed, fine stick-work and accurate shooting given by Miss Coultrup, winners' inside-right.

Miss Coultrup combined very well, indeed, with Miss Bartley and had the honour of scoring three out of the four goals obtained by her side.

Proctor Girls got going immediately after the start and Miss Blunt covered a good distance with the ball, but was dispossessed in the ring. Miss Bartley, who gave a good account of herself on the right flank for the winners here, sent in a good centre, which was not utilised to any purpose. In the fifth minute from the start Miss Coultrup was responsible for giving her side an early lead. She dribbled past the opposing defence with an excellent individual effort and finally beat the City goalkeeper. Miss Blunt repeated this performance on the left flank and put Proctor 'A' one more up. Miss Bartley got possession of the ball near the centre-line and after running down the touch-line centred for Miss Willis, who missed the mark by inches.

At half-time Bombay City 'B' were two goals down.

The winners resumed strongly and Miss Miskeith tried Miss Michael, in City goal. Miss Mehta received an injury on her ankle and had to retire from the field for first-aid.

Before the end Miss Coultrup scored two more goals, the last one being a fine combined effort between her and Miss Bartley.

The result:—

PROCTOR "A" .... 4 goals.
BOMBAY CITY "B" .. Nil.

The teams were:—

PROCTOR "A":—Miss Millard; Mrs. Rooke and Miss I. Miskeith; Miss Royal, Miss O. Rodricks and Miss I. Rodricks; Miss Bartley, Miss Coultrup, Miss N. Miskeith, Miss Willis and Miss Blunt.

BOMBAY CITY "B":—Miss Michael; Miss Powell and Miss Reeves; Miss Davies, Miss Stuart and Miss Mehta; Miss Fabris, Miss Newby, Miss Clarke, Miss Gallard and Miss Solway.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES:

5 p.m. (Jepsen Cup): Poona United v. Hockets XI.

6 p.m. (Killedar Cup): Vincent Club v. Cosmopolitans.

HOW TO WIN THE ASHES

Bradman's Tips To England

MELBOURNE, (By Mail.)

Don Bradman, Australia's cricket captain, advised England in a letter to Arthur Gilligan that spin bowling is more profitable in Test cricket than fast bowling.

The letter ran:—"Evidently our victory and your recent acquaintance with English cricket has given you the impression that Australia, in fine conditions, will win the Ashes in 1938. At the same time, I think you will agree that both England and Australia should field stronger teams in 1938. Your crying need at present is spin bowling. Australia's attack for years has been based on length and spin. What handsome dividends that policy has paid"!

Commenting on this advice, Gilligan said that England had relied too much on fast bowlers in the past. "We have some good spin bowlers in England," he said. "I think it would be a good idea to put them in the Test team. We shall see, but I expect that the selectors will go on playing fast bowlers."

LEADING ALWAYS

IN THE CURE OF CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA'S *Liver Cure*

Literature & Particulars from 8, SALAI ST. MYLAPORE Madras.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs 500 rewarded if proved fallible Price Rs. 2

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI, (Gaya).

Menaka's Second Programme At Capitol

Krishna Ballet, A Brilliant Performance, Evokes Great Response

That Menaka and her ballet have captivated the public of Bombay was demonstrated again by the enthusiasm of the packed houses at the matinee and night's performances at Capitol yesterday when a changed programme was presented. This is not only a triumph for Menaka but it is also gratifying for all lovers of the great classical dance art of India that the public, when given an opportunity to see this marvellous art in its pure form, responds to it whole-heartedly. To the dance-conscious public these recitals have, indeed, been a revelation. For here we have seen the classical technique in all its pristine purity, and beautifully presented on the stage. Such an artistic achievement has never been equalled.

In the first part of the programme were given three new numbers—Kreeda Nritya, Taraneh Ussaq and Yovana Nritya. The second part was entirely changed and the Krishna Leela given instead of the Deva Vijaya Nritya.

Menaka herself dances Usha's "the Goddess of the Dawn" a Lasya dance in classical Katnak technique and Taraneh Usaaq with her partner Ramnarayan. Menaka is inimitable, an embodiment of grace beauty and magnetic appeal combined with a faultless technique. Rightly has she been described as a genius and awarded the title of "Master of the Dance."

A GREAT ARTISTE.

Ramnarayan's majestic dance of Shiva "Sanhar Nritya" has never been equalled. This young dancer has great mastery of the difficult classical technique. He is also endowed with a magnificent sculptural body which lends itself admirably to the classic movements of the dance. One felt that "Nataraj" himself danced in grief at the renunciation of her life by Sati. In rage when he wished to destroy the world and in tranquillity when he regains control of himself and goes into meditation. We saw this remarkable dancer again in a lighter mood when he danced, Taraneh Ussaq with Menaka and that he can also admirably dance comic numbers was also shown in the ever favourite "Harao Mehri" The Bikaneer folk dance, depicting the reconciliation of an irate husband with his two wives. Undoubtedly Ramnarayan is one of the greatest male dancers of our time and a worthy partner for Menaka.

BREATH TAKING SWIFTNESS.

Passion and whirlwind swiftness permeated Gauri Shankar's "Pavan Nritya", the dance of Vayu the storm god. The rushing of the wind, the thunder and lightening as well as the moments of calm during the full in the storm were all vividly portrayed. That he is also versatile is shown in the enchanting manner in which he danced that light trifle "The Patang" with Malati. The dancer's command of the technique is remarkable.

Damayanti, Malati and Vimala, the three young girls, are exceedingly well trained and dance with remarkable precision and unity.

DANCING OF HIGHEST ARTISTIC ORDER.

The second half of the programme was devoted to the Krishna Leela "Ballet". Here again as in the "Deva Vijaya Nritya" Menaka has shown herself to be a genius in the arrangement of the classical technique for stage presentation. The choreographic arrangement of the group dancing is unprecedented. The lyrical beauty of the ballet throughout is a joy to behold Menaka as Radhika is marvellous in the womanly appeal and magnetic charm of her dancing. Ramnarayan as Krishna dances with manly grace and infinite feeling. Gauri Shankar as the Sakha is also admirable and the three Gopis were fascinating. The ballet is a feast of colour and perfect dancing and one which we hope to see often.

FINE MUSIC.

To hear the exceptionally fine rendering of the classical music by the Orchestra, which accompanies the dance, alone is worth all the expense and trouble. Bombay has seldom opportunities of hearing such rare masters of the art as those who compose the Orchestra. Ustaad Sakhawat Hussain Khan, the "Sarodist" and leader, gave a unique performance. Mahboob Ali is a great artist and his playing of the "Sanai" is inspiring to hear. The "Tabla" in the hands of a master like Vishnu Shirodhkar sets one's pulse throbbing to the rhythm of the dance. Kamal Ganguli is versatile and plays many instruments equally perfectly. Janardhan Abhyankar's "Tabla Tarang" playing is marvellous. Seldom has Bombay heard anything to compare with his playing.

SEASON PROLONGED.

It is very gratifying that the Manaka Ballet season has been extended till next Tuesday, 24th instant. Five packed houses have failed to meet the public demand. Many were unable to obtain seats on any of these days, so heavy was the booking. Olympiad programme will be repeated at to-day's matinee and evening performances, to-morrow's matinee, and Tuesday 24th, matinee and evening performances On Monday only a matinee performance will be given when Krishna Ballet will be performed.

प्रभा चित्र

PRABHA PICTURES

(Kolhapur) Introduce

SHIRLEYS & FREDDIES OF INDIA

in their maiden

ALL-KID ALL-STAR SHOW

'DHRUVA'

Entirely performed by children below 12

Produced by
Sjt. RAJA PANDIT

Music
Sjt. A. MAINKAR

Starring:—
BALAKRAM
Sareiyoo Inamdar
Leena Pathak
Indoo Mistry
Shanta Chaugule

BLESS THE KIDS—
2-30 P. M. TO-DAY
His Holiness Shree
SHANKARACHARYA
(Dr. Koortakoti
will bless this kid show!

Time:
5-15, 8, 10-45, Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 P. M.

OPENING TO-DAY AT THE

KRISHNA

Talkies ... ... Dubash Theatre.

Hear "DHRUV" Songs on Odeon records

VALA STATE BAN ON NEWSPAPERS

Threat Of Satyagraha

AHMEDABAD, May 20.

A decision to resort to Satyagraha against the State orders banning the publication and distribution of any newspaper or news sheet locally or from outside, was arrived at a public meeting of the people of Vala, a small State in Kathiawar, occording to information received here.

The meeting resolved to defy the ban by publishing news sheets and distributing them in the State and to enlist volunteers for the purpose.

The orders were issued by the State sometime back and protests and appeals to cancel it proved unavailing.—United Press.

Orissa Minister Advised Rest

CUTTACK, May 20.

The Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Revenue Minister, who had an attack of heatstroke after his return from Bombay, has been advised to take complete rest by his doctors. He is a little better to-day.—United Press.

Bengal Premier In Cuttack

CUTTACK, May 20.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, hoisted the Muslim League flag here at the residence of Chaudhury Ismail Khan.—United Press.

PENALTY FOR ABSENCE

New Measure Passed In Sind Assembly

KARACHI, May 20.

An important amendment to the Assembly Members' Salary and Allowances Bill, moved by the Government and passed to-day, would penalise Members for absence from the Assembly meetings.

The amendment, as passed, reads: "When a Member remains absent from the meeting of the Assembly, a deduction of Rs. 5 for every day for such an absence shall be made from his salary, provided that no subtraction shall be made if the member is absent on account of illness."

There were several similar amendments moved, but they were either withdrawn or defeated.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (Congress) moved that no condition for absence of Members should be accepted, but his proposal was rejected by the House.

This measure, however, is the first of its kind so far contemplated by any Indian Legislature.

The House also rejected the proposal of Mr. Nassarampamnani (Congress) that travelling allowance of the Members should be reduced from one and a-half times II Class fare to twice III Class fare.—United Press.

Sensitive Skins need this Comfort

Cuticura Talcum is more than a dusting powder—it is a cooling and refreshing treatment, because of the special, medicated way in which it is prepared.

It immediately cools and soothes those parts where chafing has occurred, it absorbs perspiration, relieves prickly heat and gives a feeling of well-being to the whole body. It is specially recommended by doctors for babies, invalids and for every member of the family because of its exceptional purity and its wonderfully soothing effect.

The perfume of Cuticura Talcum is quite unique. Women say this is the reason why they first used it. Think of the fresh, sweet scent of the English countryside after rain—a fragrant, wholesome aroma—and you have an idea of it. It imparts a delightful feeling of daintiness for hours after use.

Discover for yourself what an added joy this powder is to your daily toilet—buy a tin to-day. Men also find Cuticura Talcum comforting after shaving—it takes away shine without giving a powdered look.

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SAT. at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUN. at 6-30 p.m. only.
MON. at 6-30 p.m. only.
TUES. at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

First Prize Winners of the International Dance Olympiad 1936—

MENAKA

and her Indian BALLET & ORCHESTRA

Prices: Rs. 7-8; 5-12; 3-6; 2-4; 1-2.

Plans open. Book early.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 7, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 20, 1357
Parsi: Adar 18, 1307
Hightide: 3-45 16-29
Lowtide: 9-26 23-46
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 8m

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

The Governor of Bombay will pay a visit to the Bel-Air Sanatorium, Panchghani, on Wednesday, May 25, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.).

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule plane left on Friday morning at 7-15 a.m. and came back the same to schedule at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar passengers.

RITUAL OF MYSTIC STAR

The Ritual of the Mystic Star, showing the unity of all Religions, will be performed accompanied by music in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, today (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Waivera' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday the 25th instant.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present tomorrow (Sunday) at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) in their 'Mufti' uniform for the usual Sunday parade at the Marine Lines ground.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL

A benefit performance of Shree Prakash Picture's Gujarati Talkie "Sansar-Lila" in aid of the Mandal at Broadway Theatre (Dadar Tram Terminus) to-day at 1 p.m. (S. T.). Tickets can be had from the theatre.

T. S. YOUTH LODGE DEBATE

A debate on 'Prostitution is a byeproduct of Capitalism" will be held today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, when Mr. T. K. Mennon will propose and Mr. R. S. Dongre will oppose. Mr. P. O. Upadhyaya will preside.

ROHIDAS PANCH FUND MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Rohidas Panch Fund Mandal, a public meeting of the Rohidas Samaj will be held today (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at DeLisle Road, B. D. D. Chawls No. 20-21 under the presidentship of Mr. Narayanrao S. Kajrolkar.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF 'TUKARAM'

The members of the Cinema Goers' Association, Bombay (North), are requested to be present at the Bharat Mata Talkies, Lal Baug, to-day at 8 p.m. show, with a view to register their mark of appreciation for 'Tukaram', which has achieved International distinction and is celebrating its Centenary.

MINISTER PATIL'S TOUR

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government left Bombay on Friday night for Ahmednagar and will attend the Weavers' Conference at Bhingar on May 22. He will leave Ahmednagar on May 23 and proceed to Belgaum from where he will go to Amboli. Here the Minister will halt till June 2, returning to Bombay on June 3.

'THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS'

As the selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1938-39 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board about the 15th of June 1938 from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 15th June 1938. Poor and deserving female students of the said community studying in Vernacular or English Schools or Colleges, or taking up training in Nursing etc. are also invited to apply. All aplications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. The present Dabholkar Scholars if they need further help should make fresh applications.

BOMBAY COTTON MERCHANTS AND MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION

The 22nd ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., was held in the registered Office of the Association at the Cotton Exchange, Sewree, on Tuesday, Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji presiding. The audited accounts of the Association and the Permanent Famine Relief and Dispensary Maintenance Trusts of the Association and the Managing Committee's report for the Samvat year 1993 were adopted.

Messrs. C. M. Sopariwalla and Co. were reappointed auditors.

The following is the personnel of the office-bearers and the members of the Managing Committee elected at the meeting:—

Mr. Bhavanji A Khimji (President).

Mr. Purshotamdas Harkisondas (Vice-President).

Mr. Hansraj Jeevandas (Hon. Secretary).

Members of the Managing Committee: Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co; Bachhraj Co Ltd; Amersee Damodar; Lalji Thackersey and Co; Hirji Bharmal; Valji Ladha and Co; Bhavanji Laxmidas and Co; Shamji Karamsee Co; Premji Harji and Co; Kilachand Devchand and Co; Narsee Nagsee Co; Brou and Co; Virji Ladha and Co; Gorukhram Sadhuram; Ramdas Dossa; Chaturbhuj Jethabhai and Co.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

OPERA HOUSE—"Man-Mohan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Sweet Devil". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"International Settlement". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Menaka and her Indian Ballet and Orchestra." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dhruva". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Wells Fargo". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Souls at Sea." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Rickshawalla." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

EROS—"Wide Open Faces". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Nigah-e-Kamil". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Dynamite". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

BROADWAY—"The King and the Chorus Girl." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Dhruv Kumar". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Gay Birds". Time as usual.

PLAZA—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.

B. P. C. C. URGENT MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

PORTUGUESE SOCIAL INSTITUTE

The Portuguese Social Institute of the Bombay Port Trust Docks will celebrate their annual feast of Our Lady of Help at the National Church, Dabul, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. followed by a social gathering at the Royal Institute Luso Indiana Hall.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS

The need for intensive training in social work having been felt, the Social Service League, Bombay, has decided to start a Special Course for Voluntary Social Workers. This Course will be open to all successful students of the Social Workers' Training Class annually organised by the League till 1936 and of the Elementary Social Study Course organised in 1937. The students may take up any of the following subjects for their training:—

1. Industrial Welfare Work.
2. Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Urban Co-operation.
4. Working Class Budgets.

The object of this class is to prepare men and women for voluntary service in different fields by guiding them in intensive study and specialisation, and by affording them opportunities of practical work in their respective subjects.

A class in any of the abovementioned four subjects will be organised if at least six students enlist their names for training in that subject.

All students who wish to join the class should kindly give information as to what subject they intend to take up, at the League's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, before the 1st of June 1938. The classes will begin in the month of July.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE EXHIBITION

Sunday, the 22nd instant is the ninth and the last day of the Health, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, organised by the Parsi Nursing and Parsi Ambulance Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Parsi Nursing Division, which was declared open by Lady Wiles on Saturday, the 14th instant. Thousands of citizens have availed themselves of the opportunity of free admission to the Exhibition and functions connected therewith. Owing to the rush of visitors, three shows were performed daily in the N. M. Wadia Hall of the Lady Willingdon Building at the corner of the Esplanade Maidan on Dhobi Talao side and its extensions. First-Aid and Home Nursing Displays, stove tragedy, physical feats, cinema shows, music, etc. were the items much appreciated. Two days were reserved specially for ladies, viz:—Monday, the 16th and Thursday, the 19th May, when Mrs. D. N. D. Khandalavala and Lady Jerbai Shapoorjee B. Billimoria respectively presided. Hundreds of ladies visited the Exhibition and performances, which were much appreciated.

Sunday, the 22nd May, being the last day, functions connected with the Exhibition will be presided over by Sir Hormuzdiar Phiroze Dastoor, Kt., at 6 p.m. The programme for the day is music, Dr. M. E. Pavri's Welcome Address, Physical Culture feats, Dr. Pavri's speech on Stove Tragedy, with realistic show of the same. Fire scene, the President's address, etc.

The Exhibition will be open to ladies and gentlemen of all communities admission free, on Saturday and Sunday, after which the Exhibition will be closed. The Exhibition will open at 5 p.m. on both the days.

Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, Bombay Municipality, who has been deputed by the Corporation to study the latest engineering problems in the West. He sailed by s. s. "Viceroy of India" on May 14.

TOMMY MARTIN PASSES THROUGH BOMBAY

Going To Fight Ambrose Palmer In Australia

Tommy Martin, a young British boxer, accompanied by his manager, Mr. R. Hughes, passed through Bombay on Thursday night in the s.s. "Maloja" bound for Australia, where he is fighting Ambrose Palmer, the Australian cruiser weight champion.

Tommy Martin has an excellent record to boast of. Only in his 21st year, he has entered the ring 65 times and lost only 2 fights.

MENAKA TO GIVE SIX MORE SHOWS

The management of the Capitol have decided to extend Menaka's performances for four more days. On Saturday and Tuesday there will be two shows at 6-30 and 10 p. m. On Sunday and Monday there will be only one show at 6-30 p. m.

K. F. Nariman's Tour

Mr K.F. Nariman left for Satara on the 19th night to preside over Students' Federation. He will also visit Wai and one or two other places in the Deccan, and if possible, attend Deccan Peoples' Conference at Sangli on 22nd.

Next week-end on the 28th and 29th, he is proceeding to Gujerat to preside over Peasants' Conference in a village in Gujrat.

In June he is proceeding to Palceghat to preside over Kerala Students' federation.

Films Banned In Sind

KARACHI, May 20.

Replying to Prof. Ghansham in the Sind Assembly to-day, Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, said that 14 films had been banned in Sind. They include "Shivaji as a social reformer", "Six wonderful nights in Paris", "Mill or Mazdoor", "Shadows of Mosque", and "Funeral of Sen-Gupta".—United Press

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Mahim Causewav or the gateway to the Suburbs on which I have commented many time, still lies in its dangerous condition. The bridge which needs widening but the trouble is the division of the bridge between the Bandra and the Bombay Municipality. It will be noticed that the Bombay side of the roadway has been widened for a considerable long period now, but no efforts are being made to widen the other portion, the cause being a dispute between the two municipalities.

With the monsoon this bridge is a real danger to both motorists and pedestrians

The question of widening the Causeway lies within the jurisdiction of the two municipalities, who would do well to decide about it without further delay.

THAT SION BOTTLE-NECK.

The other bridge that will also prove a menace is the Sion bottleneck. This bridge, as I have frequently written, is a motorist death trap and accidents have occured here, time and again, The Sion residents' association has made several representations to the Bombay Municipality, to broaden this bridge but nothing has yet come of those representations.

This being one of the main arteries connecting the island of Bombay with Salsette, the narrow bridge is a real danger to public life and something must be done about it.

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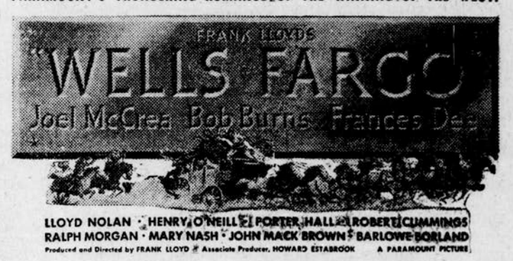
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1938

CONGRESS AND FEDERATION

In reply to a question in the House of Commons whether it was proposed to negotiate with the Princes with regard to possible amendments to the Government of India Act Lord Stanley somewhat evasively remarked that no question had arisen of a change in the work of preparation for Federation. The reply was meant to gige one the impression that the preparation for Federation was progressing satisfactorily. But it does not require much insight to discern that the progress is anything but satisfactory and that the Viceroy's forthcoming visit to England is mainly in connection with the difficulties in the way and that the main difficulty comes, not from the Princes, but from the Congress. The well-timed Gandhi-Viceroy talks could not possibly have avoided reference to this difficulty. Many British politicians have fondly hoped that the Congress attitude towards Federation would soon enough approximate to that towards provincial autonomy. If any Britisher clung to that hope in spite of the Haripura Congress resolution on Federation, that will be shattered by the President's exposition of the Congress attitude in his address to the Indian and European Progressive Groups.

No Idle Threat

The President made it clear as daylight that the Congress attitude towards provincial autonomy could not bear any analogy to that towards Federation, that provincial autonomy, however, defective, could be utilised as a means of strengthening the Congress against British vested interests, but that the proposed Federal scheme did not merit anything but uncompromising hostility to it. No option is left in the matter by the Haripura resolution which calls upon the country to prevent the very inauguration of Federation and further definitely declares that "in the event of an attempt being made to impose it, despite the declared will of the people such an attempt must be combated in every way." In answer to a pointed question put to him after the address the President said that, if Federation were forced upon the country, Congress would not hesitate to resort to some form of mass action as and when found necessary. British politicians themselves realise that this is no idle threat Moreover, whatever differences there may be on other questions between Hindus and Muslims, between the Congress and the Muslim League, they are all one in their determination to wreck the Federation.

Straws . . .

In these circumstances it is difficult to imagine that the British Government would add to their troubles nearer home by seeking to force the proposed Federal scheme on India. British politicians like Lord Samuel seriously suggest a substitute in the form of early conferment of Dominion Status on India. A conservative Liberal leader like Sir P. C. Sethna stated a few days ago: "The British Government would do a graceful, wise and statesmanlike act, if she would, out of regard for the opinion, feelings and wishes of India, declare that she would give up the idea of establishing the Federation. Time has now come, a stage has now been reached between the relations of Great Britain and India, when an agreed treaty may well be made between the two countries. It appears to me that it is the only way to bring about a permanent peace between them, and to place their mutual relations on a firm and satisfactory basis. Great Britain has entered into treaties with Ireland and Egypt, and there is no reason whatever why relations between her and India should not also be embodied in a proper, agreed treaty." These suggestions are but a few of the straws which show which way the wind blows. Nor is the world situation unfavourable to an Indo-British treaty. As regards the particular form the treaty should take the Congress President has once again reminded all concerned that only through a Constituent Assembly can the problem of India's constitution be solved.

Deserved Tribute

Defending the British Government's Foreign Policy in the House of Lords, Lord Halifax paid a rather embarrassingly graceful compliment to the Labour Party. He suggested that their Opposition to Government's policy was not quite serious and declared his confidence that the Party "with the responsibility of office" would never fail "in their duty as custodians of the wider interests of the British Commonwealth of Nations". The Labourites might wince at this compliment but present facts and past history both justify it. They condemn Mr. Chamberlain for his realism. But the only striking thing about their condemnation is that it just verbal and no more. They have never sought to give it any active much less decisive shape. In practice their attitude amounts to support to the Government under protest. And it is perfectly true that the Labour Party is Empire-conscious first and Socialist very much afterwards. It was a brilliant idea of Lord Halifax to pay a tribute to the Labour Government's loyal co-operation to him when, as Viceroy, Lord Halifax was doing everything to suppress the surge of national aspirations in India. That tribute was as well-deserved as it correctly represents the principles and politics of British Labour.

Claims Of Indian Shipping

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay, has made a timely representation to the Advisory Committee for Indo-British Trade Negotiations urging that in the Indo-British trade agreement adequate provision should be made for the participation of Indian shipping enterprise in that trade and that measures should be taken to protect such shipping from rate wars from the existing interests. This is a most legitimate demand which the Government of India themselves have often recognised as just, but which they have scandalously neglected to fulfil in practice. It may be contended that the Government of India, constituted as they are at present, are, or have to be, subservient to Britain. But the Indian advisers certainly should stand up loyally for India's rights so shamefully sacrificed in the past. It would be treasonous for them not to do that. It is a shame that, though Indo-British trade is, and has been for years past, worth crores annually, there is not a single Indian ship to participate in that trade. The present trade negotiations provide a good opportunity for the Indian Advisers to press the claims of Indian shipping for an adequate share in the maritime trade between India and England.

HINDUS IN HYDERABAD STATE

Their Economic Position

(BY SYED MOHAMMED AHSAN.)

Hyderabad administration seems to be a penchant for a certain section of the Press in British India. While the Muslim papers sing its praises day in and day out, the Hindu papers condemn it equally violently, from an altogether different point of view. As it happens in all such cases, neither the fulsome praise nor the wholesale condemnation is really justified. The truth lies just midway.

I am no apologist of the Hyderabad Administration, because I know its failings and faults only too well. There is scope for improvement in the administration all-round. The top-heavy expenditure on establishment has to be curtailed, red-tapeism and nepotism have to be rooted out and the budget has to be recast in such a way that more money is made available for nation-building activities. Above all, the administration itself has to be liberalised, giving the representatives of the people a voice in the formulation of Governmental policies. All this, I admit, has to be done and, probably, is being done to some extent; but even these failings do not justify the propaganda that is being carried on in British India against Hyderabad.

Inadequate Publicity.

As the British Indian public is unaware of the correct position in the State and as the Hyderabad Bureau of Public Information is very shy and slow in doing its work, communalists have taken advantage of this situation to paint Hyderabad in the darkest of colours.

I propose to place certain facts and figures before the British Indian public to enable it to draw its own conclusions. It will be seen that among the faults of the Hyderabad Administration, communalism is certainly not one. We are, I admit, still passing through comparatively mediaeval times in this part of India, and are, therefore, prey to all the evils of mediaevalism. But, communal considrations have never weighed with the Government of Hyderabad, and Hindus and Muslims have always lived like brethren under the paternal care of the Asaf Jahs. The following article is merely intended to throw light on the position of the various communities in the State. It is not a commentary on all aspects of administration.

"Before describing the social and economic condition of H. E. H. the Nizam's subjects, their representation in the State services (both higher and subordinate), the educational facilities which have been provided for them and the religious freedom which they enjoy, it would be more convenient for a proper understanding of the various factors to glance at a statement of the relative numerical strength of the different communities inhabiting the State, their division into urban and rural areas and their distribution among productive occupations. Such a classification is not only necessary to obtain a correct perspective but is also helpful in overthrowing fallacious conclusions drawn from partial and distorted representation of facts.

Population Figures.

According to the census of 1931, the numerical strength of the different major communities inhabiting the State is as follows:—

Hindus: 9,699,615 (Urban 803,502—8.3 p.c. Rural 8,896,113—91 p.c.)

Adi Hindus: 2,473,230 (Urban 195,299; Ruray 2,277,931.)

Mohammadans: 1,534,666 (Urban 506,944—33 p.c.; Rural 1,027,722—77 p.c.)

Others: 726.537 (Urban 47,824; Rural 680,713.)

In the city of Hyderabad the Hindus numbered 172,733 in 1931 as against 153,497 in 1921 thereby showing an increase of 12 1|2 p.c. The Adi-Hindus in the corresponding decade increased from 58,092 to 79,839 while the Muslim population of the city rose from 174,526 to 192,343. Besides the city of Hyderabad there are four other cities, 118 towns and 21,708 villages in the Dominions. Taking the population of the State as a whole the Hindus form 67.2 p.c. the Muslims 10.5 p.c., the Adi-Hindus 17.3 p.c. and the rest of 5 p.c.

An extract from the table of the Census Report shows the distribution of Hindus and Muhammadans according to occupation as follows:—

Description	No. of Hindus	No. of Muslims.
Production of raw material	6,081,713	581,748
Industry	1,578,299	89,972
Transport	153,159	24,113
Trade	1,030,307	152,578

(Continued on page 12 Col 4)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Hitler's Visit To Italy

By Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, May 13.

The visit of the German Chancellor Hitler to Italy has obviously raised considerable interest and great attention. The time of the visit, with a closer care to German foreign policy following the absorption of Austria and to the implications of the Anglo-Italian Agreement, has given it an added significance. Though the official statements relating to the visit contain little beyond formal declarations, it is felt that the visit has contributed to or worked well in the direction of holding up the "Rome-Berlin axis." This extends a check to a calculation imputed to Chamberlain in advancing to conclude an agreement with Italy. Hitler would appear to have devoted greater care to bringing about a further intensification of the "Rome-Berlin axis", as held widely in association with the aim of initiating a more active policy in regard to Central and South-Eastern Europe. Mussolini, while revealing care to the retention of the "axis" now, as many informed reports suggest, has not moved to a course of further strengthening it by undertaking for the while commitments that would lend active support to Germany's Eastern European policy. At the same time, he has not extended that reserve or restraint that was thought in some circles he would extend. This reflects an attention still closely retained by Mussolini to extension of Italian hold in nearer association with the Mediterranean that gives a special concern to Britain. Italy has been careful to indicate the staying of the "axis" to secure an advantage in negotiations expected to be opened with France before long, with attention also on its use as an instrument for pushing regulations with Britain, and Germany has been careful even beyond to look to a further strengthening of the "axis" to add to a pressure on Britain in the interests of her European policy viewed as having a satisfactory influence on Britain and implying at the same time closer concentration in the period on a more active policy in terms of Europe and casting its weight now greatly on Central and South-eastern Europe. A comparative apathy of Britain in regard to Central Europe, bound as well with a calculation to keep away German pressure falling on important British Empire interests, goes to Germany looking to a course of extending hold in South-eastern Europe and striving for a hegemony position There are strong forces in the way of German policy towards these, but Britain's stand is viewed by Germany as suited to lend an aid, and in connection Berlin has been careful to extend suggestive appeals to London In London there are sources that apprehend that a German policy in the wake of and helped by response to such appeals is suited to bring ultimately under conditions wide complications and dangerous reactions for Britain as well while it is of course recognized and held closely in circles that a different course in an obtaining system and state in Germany with keen economic rigour intensified in ways by the armament expansion drive would let the German pressure touch Britain more directly and keenly. Chamberlain would seem to have attention more on the second possibility, one that is held up by an absence of certain settlements enabling the better development of some large outer-European markets and in this manner contribute greatly to a general relaxation of strain. The visit of Hitler to Italy and circumstances in near association with it thus push more to the fore-ground and particularly as far as Britain is concerned, the alternatives of new divisions in regard to spheres of influence and wider settlements suited to really help the idea of democratic extension and the cause of self-determination of peoples not always in abstract but on lines practical and qualified to further progress with stability. The demonstrations and declarations of this week in Rome stress the tension in Europe, indicate it as being bound with wider circumstances, and suggest beyond certain nearer and immediate factors or currents, a pressure gripping Britain.

The Colonial Question

Significantly enough, Germany has not raised or given any open prominence to the colonial demand in connection with Hitler's visit to Italy, a circumstance

Czechoslovakia To The Fore-Front

In the general European situation now Czechoslovakia is much to the fore-front. This is due to a position that she assumes in relation with Germany's foreign policy, with that policy closely directed to the extension of German hold in South-eastern Europe The Republic of Czechoslovakia is not only a highly advanced economic unit with well developed industries and agricultural resources, but also holds strategically an important position. The question of the German minority is presented as an issue of strain between Germany and Czechoslovakia and its solution stated as a factor for removal of the strain and bringing about a good understanding between the two States. But the position is really complicated owing to Germany under the mantle of an attention to the claims of the minority, actually wanting to gain control over Czechoslovakia's policy and bring the latter on the foreign sphere to fit in with German aims. Germany wants Czechoslovakia, in accordance, to cease thinking greatly in terms of an agreement with France and particularly to give up practically the agreement with the Soviet Union. Some of the demands put forward by the Sudetic German Party or the Henlein Party as it is often termed, representing the strongest organization of the German minority in Czechoslovakia, are really the demands of Berlin. It is difficult for Czechoslovakia to comply with them, without giving the right of deciding her foreign policy, or in terms of practical politics, contributing to the extension of German hold in South-eastern Europe and to enablement of a plan against the Soviet Union associated with and also proclaimed by important Nazi leaders, who have also been so to say playing to an attention

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

It almost appears as if the Defence Department of the Government of India was waiting for the Congress Working Committee sessions to close before issuing their Communique regarding Waziristan which foreshadows a sudden outburst of "more punitive measures in an effort to discourage the recalcitrant minority once and for all." Be that as it may India cannot approve of the proposed measures. The Government of India know very well that this country is fundamentally opposed to their Frontier policy. Indians have—it has been repeated time and again—no quarrel with the tribesmen. They, in fact, honour these tribesmen for their determination to defend their freedom against Imperialist bombs and roads. It is India's conviction that Indians and these tribesmen can live in perfect peace and friendship if the freedom of the latter is not invaded. And no amount of lengthy Communiques can excuse the fact of the Government of India persisting in defying Indian public opinion.

NOT WELL-ADVISED

Communalism is one of the two greatest enemies of India. It is a scourge that eats into the vitals of the body-politic. And it is the first duty of a Congress Government to do every thing possible to eradicate it. It is also a fact that communalism is fostered and spread mainly by rabid propaganda on the platform and from the Press. It must be stopped. But, we fear, we do not think the Government of Bombay were well-advised in taking action against a local vernacular daily. The reason is two-fold. In the first place we firmly hold that measures against the Press should take the shape of a straightforward prosecution and that, too, only when there is a clear incitement to violence. The practice of demanding security—which amounts to trial by the executive—is a characteristic legacy from the British bureaucracy which Congress must not accept. In the second place it is a very belated action, indeed, for the passages objected to were published months ago, and the Government took action in the shape of censorship during the riot days. Communalism must be fought by counter-propaganda as well as taking prompt action by striking swiftly and surely. Belated action will enable enemies of the Congress to accuse it of vindictiveness.

SARDAR PRITHWISINGH

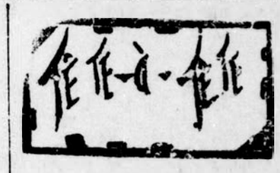
It is impossible to read unmoved the story of Prithwisingh, an absconding political prisoner, and his voluntary surrender to the police at Gandhiji's instance. He surrendered himself, not because he had to live in constant fear of being detected—for he had no such fear—but, seeking Gandhiji's advice on the question of liberating India, he was told that Truth and Non-violence demanded his self-surrender. He was impressed by the advice and immediately acted up to it and "is endeavouring to examine the method of non-violence for the deliverance of the country." Gandhiji is now trying to secure his release, as also of other revolutionary political prisoners, only to convert them, one and all, to the cult of non-violence. Such prisoners hold their own lives and liberty very cheap, but to release them is only to transfer them to the more humanising influence of Gandhiji. And every revolutionary converted to his cult is a contribution to peace between India and Britain.

VILLAGE HAMPDENS.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, President of the All-India States' People's Conference, has paid a deserved tribute to the peasants of Mansa State for the heroic Satyagraha campaign which they are carrying on against the revenue exactions of their ruler. These "Village Hampdens" are fighting not only their own battle, but also the battles of numerous other peasants in the country similarly circumstanced. And such battles must end in the long run in the triumph of the country and its distressed peasantry. Verily, in the words of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, "the time has come when the rulers of the States and Estates concerned have got to realise that the people are speedily coming to feel their inherent strength and that they would refuse to be treated as slaves toiling incessantly for their masters." It would certainly be wise, if they realise in good time, the dangers of the situation and change their methods of governing.

SCRAP IT.

We cordially welcome the report that the Bombay Government are likely to close down the Visapur Jail for good. This jail was condemned for several years as unfit for human habitation because of the bad climate of the place. But during the C.D. movement the Government seemed to think that no jail was too bad for the Congress rebels. Even for some time after the rebels came to power the hope was held out that a good farm could be attached to the jail, so as to make it fairly self-supporting and otherwise, too, an ideal place of correction. We approve of the ideal itself, but Visapur is too bad a place even for an experiment, unless interested persons propose to discredit the ideal. If there is still any doubt about the place, Government have only to ask a jailor elsewhere if he would like to be transferred to it. The sooner the jail is scrapped, the better for all concerned.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Jerusalem: British troops today began a virtual military reoccupation of a large part of Palestine."

—Reuter.

* * *

A "wide gulf," Anglo-India sadly informs us, persists between the two parties to the Indo-Lancashire talks.

But there is no need to lose heart. Let us confidently trust to the Government of India to close it before it is too late—by filling it with Indian interests.

* * *

" 'Owners of land and not rent-collectors or thekedars'—this was the verdict given by the U. P. Council yesterday, on the question of the status of the Zemindars and Taluqdars in the United Provinces."

—"The Pioneer."

And having given the verdict the Zemindar M.L.C.'s returned, we hope, to their quarters to consider further ways and means of collecting the rent and meeting their thekedari obligations to Government.

* * *

Smart chap, our Junior Colleague. With an unerring sense of intelligent anticipation he almost prophesied reactions over the personnel of the Muslim League Council Executive, or rather over the omissions.

That prophecy has materialised.

* * *

We learn that there is sensation in Lahore over the omission of Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan particularly, in fact, almost exclusively over that of the latter. Which, of course, is quite intelligible.

It appears that in Maulana Zafar Ali Khan Mr. M. A. Jinnah has excluded:

(a) a most prominent leader who belongs to the "Left" as against "reactionary" Muslims like Sir Sikandar Hayat.

(b) the man who—here you had forgot paragraph (a)—persuaded Sir Sikandar Hayat—we hope you have forgotten paragraph (a) —to join the Muslim League and present a United Front to the Congress.

(c) one who "had forced Mr. Jinnah to indulge in the affairs of Shahidganj for which Mr. Jinnah was not prepared in any case."

We further learn—in fact, we knew it already—that "his exclusion from the Executive Council has come as a great disappointment" and that "it is believed that Mr. Jinnah had not taken up Maulana Zafar Ali Khan because the former did not agree with his views."

Bravo, bravo—we mean we feel like patting the Junior Colleague on the back.

* * *

WILL GOVERNOR WITHHOLD ASSENT?

Mr. Fazlul Haq's Plight.

—Press Headlines.

We are perfectly certain that the Governor will always be only too pleased to withhold assent to Mr. Fazlul Haq's plight.

* * *

In reply to a question regarding Signor Mussolini's recent interpretation of certain items in the Anglo-Italian Agreement, Mr. R. A. Butler indignantly replied: "Government's policy is given by the Prime Minister and not by anybody else."

We shouldn't wonder, if the British Prime Minister was a trifle touchy on the subject. We shouldn't wonder at all.

* * *

Apropos of the shooting of Chinese prisoners by the Japanese, Mr. Butler declared in the Commons: "His Majesty's Government cannot too strongly deplore and condemn such a violation of the Hague Convention."

This time-honoured formula of His Majesty's Government's indignation ought duly to re-assure the Japanese, that is to say, if they ever felt uneasy as to the reactions of His Majesty's Government.

* * *

"Our national policy towards Spain is founded on lies."

—Philip Noel-Baker, M.P.

On Mr. Chamberlain's "Realism" in short.

* * *

"When the barometer falls, what does that tell us? Come, Tommy, surely you know?"

"Nail's come out of the wall, miss."

Fresh Light On Sikar-Jaipur Dispute

Rajkumar's Marriage Proposal, Chief Point Of Contention

DURBAR'S ACTION IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF SPIRIT OF AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: May 20.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION SUGGESTS, THERE IS NO REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT MR. LOTHIAN WAS CONSULTED OVER THE DECISION TO DECLARE RAO RAJA OF SIKAR MENTALLY DEFICIENT.

Gross impropriety of Jaipur Durbar's action is disclosed by the fact that after having asked Mr. Lothian to intervene, in settling the dispute, the Jaipur Durbar took this action against the Rao Raja without even consulting Mr. Lothian.

AS THE ACTION TAKEN IS IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE SPIRIT OF THE AGREEMENT, IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHAT STEPS MR. LOTHIAN CAN OR WILL TAKE.

So far, as position in the Political Department is concerned, it apparently cannot move in the matter until representation from Sikar is received. I have been assured that though Rao Raja is a vassal of Jaipur Maharaja, there is nothing to prevent him from sending representation to the political Department. As soon as this is received the Political Department will proceed to act upon it.

From enquiries here, I learn that the Political Department is not aware of any objection to the proposed marriage of the Rajkumar of Sikar which, according to Press reports, was one point of contention between Jaipur and Sikar.

Information has been received that the Rajkumar of Sikar has gone to Kashmir with the Maharani of Jaipur. How far this is proper has also to be considered. The agreement to which Jaipur and Sikar were parties, provided that Rajkumar should not be taken to England by the Maharaja, but his removal to Kashmir with Jaipur Maharani is open to the same objection. Both Sir Beauchamp St. John, the Prime Minister and Mr. F. S. Young, Inspector-General of Police, are paid servants of Jaipur State and have at present nothing to do with the Government of India.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS

Madras Cabinet Backs Resolution Of Legislature And Forwards It To Secretary Of State For Action

MADRAS: May 20.

It is understood that the Government of Madras have forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, with their recommendations, the resolution passed by both the Houses of the Legislature during the last budget session, demanding the separation of provinces on linguistic basis.

The resolution passed by the Legislature runs thus:—

"The House recommends to the Government that its view be communicated, under Section 290 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to His Majesty's Government that steps be taken as early as possible for the constitution of separate provinces so as to place, under separate autonomous provincial administrations, areas wherein the language predominantly spoken is respectively Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam."

It will be recalled that the resolution was debated over four hours in the Assembly, and three hours in the Council and was finally adopted unanimously by both. —United Press.

Karnatak Unification Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent).

DHARWAR: May 19.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress for the seventh session of the Karnatak Unification Conference which will be held here on the 24th and 25th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. K. R. Karanth, M.L.A. (Mad.), Parliamentary Secretary of the Madras Government.

The Conference will be inaugurated by Shri Jagadguru Shriman Niranjan Jayadev Murgha Rajendra of Chitradurg. Mr. Andanappa Dhoddamati, M.L.A., who is the Chairman of the Reception Committee is very busy making preparations for lodging and boarding for the delegates of the Conference.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Hon. Dr. U. Ramarao, M. B. Ramarao and others are expected to attend the Conference.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Ruled Easier

CALCUTTA, May 20

Jutes generally ruled easier and business was very much limited. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas were practically neglected. Miscellaneous section was quiet with limited business. Indian Irons and other speculative issues were a turn lower. Rohtas Industries ordinary. Dalmia Cements kept fully steady. Government securities were a turn better, three and half per cent G. P. Notes improved upto 99/4.

Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three and half per cent G P 99/2; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/1; five per cent loan 1940/43 106/15.

Banks: Imperial conty 384/8 Reserve 116/8.

Railways: Bankura Damoodar 89; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 101.

Cotton: Dunbar ordy 154/8 small lot.

Coals: Bhalgora 3/4; Hurriladih 12/10; Jainty Central 1/9; Mundulpoor 7/10; Parasea 1; Raneegunge 29/12; small odd lot; Sendra 10/2; South Karanpura 4/10; Talcher 1/2; Union 21; Western in liquidation 5.

Jutes: Alexandra 110; Anglo India 252 ex div; Barnagore 104; Craig annas 9; Gourepore 430 ex div small lot; Howrah 38/4 ex div; Hukumchand 6; Lansdowne 127; Nuddea 30 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/6; Indian Co. per 2/3; Rhodesia Copper 1/10; Dalmia Cement ordy 9/10; Do defd 3/4; do pref 88; Benares Elect 14; cum div; Dacca elec 19/8; Upper Ganges Elec (figure mutilated), Indian Iron 28/1; Steel Corpn ordy 5/8; do pref 78; B I Corpn ordy 3/4 small lot; Britannia Biscuits 6/8; Calcutta Safe Deposit 5/8; Indian Cables 10/4; Star Trading and Investment ordy 26/0; India Paper Pulp 102; Hamilton Rubber 1.56 1/2 cts; Bengal Timber pref 151; India General Navigation ordy 99 small lot cum div; Dyer Meakin Burma 57; Mahaswastika ordy 100/8; Samastipore 4/4.

Teas: Pathemara 8; Singell 61.

Debentures: Four per cent 1036/51; Empire Jute 102/8; three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 103/4 small lots; six per cent 1938/48 Mohini Mills 101/4.—A. P.

MT. PENARROYA RECAPTURED

MADRID, May 20.

The Republicans claim the recapture of Mount Penarroya after fierce fighting between Teruel and the Sea, which was lost on May 18 and also successes on the Pyrenees Front North of Tremp.

A Nationalist Communique does not mention either the claims or the capture of two villages East of Teruel. Heavy snowstorms continue to hamper operations.—Reuter.

Wounded In Duel

PARIS, May 20.

M. Bourdet was wounded in the right arm during the duel and wanted to continue but doctors declared that it was impossible. The opponents remained unreconciled.—Reuter.

The All-India Radio, Madras, it is learnt, are planning to bring out next month two publications, one in Tamil and the other in Telugu, giving the programme of short-wave stations in India, particularly those of Madras and Trichinopoly.

Major General E. K. Squires, Director of Staff Duties, War Office, has been appointed Inspector-General of the Australian Commonwealth forces with the rank of Lieutenant General.

Deadlock In Franco-Italian Negotiations

Anglo-Italian Agreement Also Can't Be Implemented

LONDON, May 20.

Considerable anxiety exists in London over the lack of progress in the Franco-Italian negotiations in Rome due apparently to Italian objections to alleged French support for the Spanish Government which, it is feared here, may have the effect of delaying the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain, without which the Anglo-Italian Agreement cannot be implemented.

In Rome Lord Perth expressed to Count Ciano the hope that the Franco-Italian talks would not be suspended.

French observers express the opinion that another reason for the hitch is the Italian refusal to confirm to France the assurance already given to Britain in respect of the 'status quo' in Spain at the end of the war; but Italians contend that the French attitude towards Spain has not been sufficiently detached to warrant a fresh pledge. It is hoped, however, to bridge the difference by diplomatic means before long.—Reuter.

Grave Franco-Italian Tension

PARIS, May 20.

Authorised circles in Rome declare that Franco-Italian negotiations are following their usual course, says a Havas correspondent. They state that grave tension exists between Italy and France.—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN PRESS ON DEADLOCK

BERLIN, May 19.

The deadlock is greatly exercising in the press which is particularly excited about the alleged French arms deliveries to the Spanish Government.

"Lokal-Anzeiger" declares: Many months work for peace is being menaced by France in the last stages of the Spanish War.

The "Nactausgabe" says, the practical developments in Europe at present depend on whether France can prove her unambiguous attitude towards Spain or whether in conjunction with the Soviets she continues her arms deliveries, thus trying to prevent Franco's victory which Signor Mussolini declared was absolutely essential.—Reuter.

EFFORTS TO ISOLATE FRANCE

Attempts At Bending London-Paris Axis

PARIS, May 20.

French opinion suspects efforts by Berlin-Rome Axis to bend the London-Paris Axis out of true and feels that political intrigue is afoot to isolate France and also to force France to break with Moscow.

Political observers do not attribute the initiative to Berlin and Rome but suspect influential elements in France itself.

It is reported for example that M. Daladier is prepared to placate Italy by the immediate appointment of an Ambassador but has judged it advisable to refrain owing to the opposition of Left Wing circles.—Reuter.

France's Loyalty To Non-Intervention

PARIS, May 20.

Government supports the proposal submitted by the Non-Intervention Committee aimed at the withdrawal of volunteers, and re-establishment of land and sea control of Spanish frontiers. Political circles point out that this attitude proves France's loyalty to non-intervention, and should ease the tension, engendered by the prevailing campaign of false rumours.—Reuter's Special.

INQUIRY INTO UNDERGROUND RLY. ACCIDENT

LONDON May 19.

The Ministry of Transport inquiry into accident on underground railway on Tuesday between Charing Cross and Temple Stations will be opened to-morrow. Inquest on bodies of six victims will begin to-morrow. Most of those injured in the accident are now well on way to complete recovery and only one is still seriously ill. —Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS WIN MATCH

Northants Beaten By Innings And 77 Runs

LONDON: May 20.

Australians won their match against Northants by an innings and 77 runs.

SCORES:

Australians (for 6, dec.) 406
Northants (1st innings) 194
(Ward 6 for 75) and following on 135
(McCabe 4 for 28).

NORTHANTS FOLLOW-ON.

Northants were all our in their first innings for 194 and following-on had made 20 for no loss at lunch.

Scores:—

NORTHANTS: (1ST INNINGS).	
Timms, l.b.w., b Ward	5
Brookes, b Ward	37
Cuthbertson, b Ward	4
O'Brien, c and b Chipperfield	5
James, c Brown, b Ward	2
Merritt (not out)	5
Partridge, (stumped) Barnett b Ward	0
Herbert, b Fleetwood-Smith	1
Extras	9
Total	194

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Waite 1 for 41; McCabe 0|22; Fleetwood-Smith 1|33; Ward 6|35; Chipperfield 1|14.

NORTHANTS: (2ND INNINGS).	
Nelson (batting)	10
Greenwood (batting)	10
Total (for no loss, at lunch)	20

—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO MINE DISASTER

LONDON: May 19.

The Recorder of Leicester, Mr. P. E. Sandlands, who became the King's Council in 1935 has been appointed commission to conduct an inquiry into the causes of the explosion at Markham Colliery on May 10 in which 79 men lost their lives.

The Chief Inspector of Mines will Act as assessor to Commission. —Reuter.

THUMPING MAJORITY FOR GOVT.

Results Of South African Election So Far Announced

CAPETOWN, May 20.

With 23 results outstanding the state of the parties now is:—

United Party 100, Nationalist 15 Dominion 8, Labour 3 and Socialist 1.

Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance, has been re-elected from Fauresmith. Doctor Malan, leader of the opposition, has been returned for Piquetberg, Cape Province. Hertzog returned for Smithfield with a majority of 526 over the Nationalist candidate. —Reuter.

LORD NUFFIELD AND AIR MINISTRY

LONDON, May 20.

Lord Nuffield saw Sir Kingsley-Wood in the afternoon with a view to the rapid production of aircraft and placed his services at the disposal of the Air Ministry, according to a statement issued by the Air Ministry.—Reuter's Special

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN

Differences Further Intensified

BERLIN, May 20.

Differences between the Vatican and Germany have been further intensified owing to the latter's decision regarding passport regulations, the effect of which is to prevent Catholics from attending the Eucharistic Conferences at Budapest from May 25 to 29. The Catholics of Germany are arranging special services at the time of the Congress.—Reuter.

TEN MILLION STERLING IRISH LOAN

DUBLIN, May 20.

The lists for a ten million sterling loan opening on Monday will close on May 28 at three and three-quarters per cent issued at par and repayable in 1953|1958 and income-tax is not deducted at the source.

The proceeds will be used to pay British under the recent agreement.—Reuter.

MR. A. H. LEY DEAD.

LONDON. May 20.

The death has occurred of Mr. Arthur Herbert Ley.—Reuter's Special.

Behind Scenes On Assam's Border Line

Extension Of British Territory Mile By Mile Goes On

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEZPUR, (By Mail).

Contrary to the recent happenings on Indian frontiers and their reaction in the country, Assam's frontiers are totally out of public attention, though there are a lot to report on for general information of the public of this country. The Political Officer of the Balipara Frontier Tract has arrived, with 150 Riflemen, 100 porters and his personal staff, at Tangon, a place lying in the borders of the Bhutan State and political territories of Northern Assam, with a view, as is given to know, to suppress kidnappers and liberate those who had already been taken away by the unruly hill tribes.

Tangon is a place 2000 miles up the head-quarters of the Political Officer, lying within the eastern (Bhutan) range of the Himalayas. It is a valley and is covered by lofty mounts which are crowned with snow during the most part of the year. The climate is stated to be neither very cold nor by any means hot.

In the heart of the town called Tangon, there is a wooden temple of the Buddhists and a great Vihara (cave) around the temple. A handsome image of the Lord Buddha is placed in the temple. The Vihara accommodates 500 monks, who are fed by the alms given by the inhabitants of the place, mostly Bhuttias. There also live five Sub-Lamas, guided by instructions from the Head Lama of Lhasa.

POLITICAL OFFICER INTERVENES.

In 1934, there was a treaty between the King of the Bhutan and the Political Officer with respect of the place Tangon, which is about 2,000 square miles in area, over the question of paying annual tribute to the British Government. The British Government acquired the possession of the land within the British Territory and the right to levy taxes on it.

But, as it is stated, the people and the Town Council failed to comply with the treaty and were paying their tribute as usual to the Bhutan Government, to whom they owed allegiance in faith and custom and civilisation. This has necessitated the intervention of the Political Officer of Ballpara, who therefore, has personally gone over there and are dealing with the local Lamas over the question.

MILITARY CONTROLLED AREAS.

There are several more political areas in Assam proper or in its bordering countries. On the Northern boundary of Assam the other such areas besides the one said above, are the Lakhimpur Political Area and the Sadiya Frontier Tract. These are all military controlled areas with feudal powers prevailing on them. Waste lands are lying there in extensive areas and any bonafide Assamese can have them on annual leases for purposes of cultivation only.

In administrative matters the Political Officer, who is normally a military officer of high rank, or a Police Officer of the status of a Deputy Superintendent, is all in all in the Tract. Cases of every description are tried by the Political Officer and sentences are, by common consent, drastic. There are such political areas in all throughout the Assam boundaries and only recently the Margherita political tract was transferred to Civil administration being annexed to the Lakhimpur District. On the Southern Front of the boundaries, there are the Naga Hills, through which the British have not yet been able to pierce with administrative commands and it is with platoons of military that the Political Officers of those areas or the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills dare go into the interior of the Naga Country.

EXPEDITION INTO INTERIORS

The most important of all affairs in the Assam Frontiers is the extension of the British Territory mile by mile with every expedition of the Political Officers into the interior of the mountains. In a period of 20 years the geographists of the world would demarcate boundaries of Assam along the boundaries of Bhutan proper, China and including some bordering tracts of Burma and all the Naga territory now known to be independent area.

SAADULLA CABINET'S ANXIETY

The Ministers of the Saadulla Cabinet have just concluded their Vihoo tour in all throughout the province. The Premier had the district of Sylhet in his lot, where he extensively travelled with personal staff exhorting the public to support the Saadulla Cabinet for the sake of all that come within their scope.

The Rev. J. J. M. Roy, Minister for Local Self-Government visited the Assam Valley including Tezpur, where he met the Labour Member who had voted for the Congress in the last no-confidence resolution and was taken to task by the European Planter member. The Minister is stated to have asked the member for support. Thus it was a canvassing tour rather, in the tune of that of an official one. The necessity had arisen to canvass all non-Congress Assembly members for the impending no-confidence, which will certainly come with the next session of the legislature whenever it may be summoned.

The Government of Assam propose to retrench in the general administration henceforward and the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee which have started its sittings at the Assembly Chamber from yesterday and are likely to continue all throughout the month will come into force from July next. It may be remembered that the Assembly session was not summoned in this month due to this committee's sittings.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain who has been suffering from a mild attack of gout was stated to be much better now.

Chinese "Bomb" Leaflets

FRATERNAL ASSURANCE TO JAPANESE PEOPLE

HANKOW, May 20.

Chinese bombers raided the Japanese port of Osaka and the naval base at Sasebo and dropped tons of leaflets but no bombs and returned safely.

Leaflets dropped by the Chinese assured the Japanese people that the Chinese had no feeling of enmity against them or the Japanese Emperor. The leaflets urged the Japanese to rise up against the military caste and oppose the invasion of Chinese territory. Two bombers participated.

The squadron-leader, interviewed by Reuter, said that they were fired on by Japanese warships but they were not hit. They dropped leaflets throughout Kyushuis Land, especially in Nagasaki and Sasebo, the latter being the port wherefrom Japanese transport ships usually proceed to China.—Reuter.

50 CHINESE DISIONS TRAPPED

SHANGHAI, May 20.

The Japanese announce officially that the occupation of Hsuchow is now complete.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 20.

Though the Japanese Imperial headquarters in Tokio have announced that the Japanese "have completely occupied Hsuchow and are now engaged in a mopping up campaign against the Chinese remnants," Japanese authorities in Shanghai state that 50 Chinese Divisions, each about 7,000 strong, were trapped in Hsuchow, including 10 divisions of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's crack troops.

It is admitted that six of Chiang's Divisions had previously withdrawn. The Japanese claim to have found 3,000 Chinese dead in Hsuchow and 4,000 lying in the surrounding hills.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, May 20.

British troops to-day began a virtual military reoccupation of a large part of Palestine. By a general redistribution of armed forces, it is hoped to deal effectively with the rebels. Detachments of troops of police are being semi-permanently billeted throughout the villages of Samaria and Galibe to block rebel sources of supply. Mobile columns are maintaining a constant patrol. —Reuter.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL SOCIETY

Applications Invited For Scholarships

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The King Edward Memorial Society has invited applications before June 10 for the award of the following scholarships instituted by the Society:

One Foreign Scholarship of the value of £266 per annum with travelling expenses, for 2 years in any one out of the following three subjects: Wireless, Technology of the film industry and Psychological tests for vocational guidance.

Ten post-graduate or research Scholarships tenable in India of Rs. 360 per annum, each payable in 9 months for two years will also be awarded.

Applications must be bona fide residents of the Central Provinces and Berar and graduates of the University of Nagpur, or in case of a subject for which no facility for graduating exists at the Nagpur University, a graduate in such subject or any other recognized University established by law in British India or a certificate or diploma holder of any other recognized institution in British India, if the certificate or diploma thereof is considered by the Governing Body as equivalent to a graduate's diploma.

63-Year Old Friend's Sympathy-Suicide

George Davis, aged sixty-three, read that an old friend had shot himself. Next morning Davis was found drowned at North Dock, Swansea, with stones in his pockets and a note: "poor old ben! had I written to him as I promised he might not have done it". writes "Sunday Express" in mail week.

Inquest verdict "suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed."

CONGRESS MINISTRY FOR ASSAM?

Mr. Phookan To Meet Subhas, Mahatma And Other Leaders

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, (By Mail).

The stir that was created when Mr. T. R. Phookan reverted to Congress, has been renewed to-day when he announced his intention to meet Mahatma and Sjt. Subhas Bose to consult about Assam's political situation. He is likely to meet some Congress Ministers too in this connection. This meeting is intimately connected with the possible formation of Congress Ministry in Assam.

Mr. Phookan's impressive personality is a source of panic for outside politicians as was evidenced in the past.

RETRENCHMENT

With Sir Saiyid Saadulla Premier for Assam, the Retrenchment Committee is said to have decided for the abolition of Divisional Commissionerships according to the advices received from Shillong.

It is definitely learnt that the Committee have suggested the abolition of certain administrative posts and the reduction of fat salaries and allowances and special pays as also Public Services Commission and Revenue Tribunal. But the public have already started agitation at the Committee's possible step against the existence of the Service Commission which they demand. The Assam Governor has declared Cachar, Sylhet, Garoohills, Kamrup, Goalpara, Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar as 'Kala Azar' affected area. Ordinary provisions of law being insufficient for the purpose of preventing an outbreak of the disease, temporary regulations to remain in force for three years have been issued. This occasion has reminded days when foreigners stopped entering Assam for fear of death from 'Kala Azar'.

CONVICTION FOR BREACH OF TRUST

KARACHI: May 20.

Mr. Purshottamdas Hirji, Agent of the Provident Funds Insurance Society, formerly known as the Indian Provident Fund Society, has been convicted on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 519-8-0, and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and fined Rs. 200.

The accused was working as the collecting agent of the Society. He received some subscription from the members of the Society, which he did not remit to the company.—United Press.

SPECIMEN FREE

We shall gladly send anybody GRATIS AND POST-FREE, a specimen copy of Gambers famous magazine "HEALTH AND VITALITY" along with other valuable literature.

Residents of Bombay can get these in person or ring us up for them. They can also take a loan of the book "IDEAL MARRIAGE" free of charge. BRIJMOHAN & Co., 6, Ferozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Telephone: 30230.

Sardar Prithwi Singh Sentenced For Life Surrenders To Police

Mahatma To Attempt To Secure Release: Romantic Career Of Prithwi Singh After Escape From Jail

Bombay, Friday.

Sardar Prithwi Singh, a revolutionary of the Punjab who was sentenced for life in the first Lahore Conspiracy case 1915 and who successfully escaped from jail custody at Rajamandry in 1922, and since given up as dead surrendered himself at Juhu to the Bombay Suburban District Police to-day at 1 p.m. at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi whom he saw day before yesterday.

It appears that while in Rajahmandry Jail he made two attempts to escape and succeeded. The police after a careful and thorough search gave him up for dead.

Since his escape till to-day Prithwi Singh has been leading the life of a business man unsuspected by the police and the people around him because he very successfully disguised himself.

Having removed his beard it was difficult for people to believe that he was a Sikh as he resembled more or less a Gujarati. Mahatma Gandhi has issued a statement in this connection in which he says that there is nothing in the romantic career of Prithwi Singh, after his escape, of which he need be ashamed.

Gandhiji is getting in touch with the Government of India to get him released.

ANOTHER VERSION

After sixteen years of freedom Sardar Prithwi Singh surrendered to Mahatma Gandhi to-day at Juhu.

On Mahatma Gandhi's advice he surrendered to the police and was arrested by the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban Districts at 1 p.m. in the ante-room of Gandhiji's residence at Juhu. He was convicted as a revolutionary in the first Lahore Conspiracy Case in 1915.

He served a portion of his sentence in the Andamans and was thereafter transferred to the Rajahmandry Jail wherefrom he escaped in 1922.

Since his escape according to another report, he has been acting as gymnastic instructor in various schools of Bombay. He met Mahatma Gandhi on May 18 confessed his past and affirmed his renunciation of violence and his acceptance of the creed of non-violence.

ultimately decided in consultation with his friends to surrender himself to me and be guided by me.

After having had a full conversation with him I decided to take charge of him and told him that according to my view of life there can be no secrecy, and voluntary surrender to authorities was in itself a service to the country. He recognised the force of my opinion. He came to me on the morning of the 18th and I wrote to the District Magistrate on the 19th informing him that Sardar Prithwi Singh had surrendered himself to me and that I was about to put myself in communication with the Government of India with a view to securing his discharge and if the District Magistrate could not legally allow Sardar Prithwi Singh to remain with me, he was at liberty to take him into custody.

The District Magistrate wrote to me to say that he had no authority to leave him free. He himself accompanied by the Superintendent of Police arrested him to-day at 1 p.m. at our residence at Juhu.

I have been given to understand that he will be treated as an "A" class prisoner.

I had asked Sardar Prithwi Singh to write an acount of his career which is full of romance. So far as I can see he has not been guilty of anything of which he need be ashamed.

He developed revolutionary ideas in Canada where he had migrated in his youth. He was witness to the illegal and shameful turning away of the "Koma Gatu Maru" from the Canadian shore and he and a band of Indian settlers in Canada decided to return to India and lead a revolution.

After absconding he had evidently made himself useful to the nation in various ways.

He is a very powerfully built. Five months of hunger-strike in the Andamans and injuries received during weathering scuffles with the police or in escaping from custody have left no visible trace of weakness on his body.

He became a first class gymnastic teacher and he was giving physical training in many schools. He knew the art of massage.

To seek the relief of the political prisoners has come to me in the latter years of my life as a God sent mission. To strive for the early discharge of Sardar Prithwi Singh is the latest addition to this mission.

He tells me that he is endeavouring to examine the method of non-violence for the deliverance of the country. He says that many of his past revolutionary companions are thinking along these lines. He has no other aim in life but the freedom of India. I was so much taken by the sincerity with which he talked to me that I had no difficulty in taking his word at its face value and I should love to have men like hm as fellow pilgrims in the pilgrimage to the Temple of Freedom.—A. P.

Gandhiji's Statement

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement on the arrest of Sardar Prithwi Singh:—

Sardar Prithwi Singh, who has been just taken in custody by the Collector of Bombay Suburban Districts is a life sentenced prisoner in connection with the first Lahore Conspiracy Case in 1915. He served part of the sentence in the Andamans and as a result of public agitation, that criminal settlement was closed. Sardar Prithwi Singh was transferred to Madras and then to Rajahmandry. There having grown tired of jail life he made two attempts to abscond. He succeeded in the second attempt in 1922, and ever since succeeded in elluding the police

He is a self-made man. He is a leading revolutionary and for some time has been revising his views on armed revolution and

SHAHIDGUNJ APPEAL

Permission Granted By Full Bench Of Punjab High Court

LAHORE, May 20.

The application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in Shahidgunj Case came up to-day for final hearing before the full Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of the Acting Chief Justice, Sir James Addison, Mr. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Din Mohammad.

Malik Barkat Ali appeared for the appellants and Rai Bahadur Badri Dass represented the respondents.

After hearing counsel, their Lordships granted the necessary certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Another application was then taken up for confirming the 'ad interim' injunction already issued for maintaining the 'status quo' and for making no alteration whatever. With the consent of counsel for both parties, the injunction was continued till December 31, 1939.—A.P.

urged that either the Indian companies should be permitted to have at least 4 chief agency representations, or in the alternative, Indian companies should be permitted to have their own agency rules under the Tariff.

The meeting confirmed a letter addressed to the Fire Offices Committee in London by the Indian Insurance Companies' Association and particularly their demand for at least four chief agencies in the Bombay territory. There was also a feeling that no changes should be supported if they have the effect of stopping the growth and development of Indian companies in the Bombay Presidency where a majority of them have got their Head Offices. With a view to enlist the assistance of the Congress Government and of the Congress Working Committee on behalf of the Indian Insurance companies, it was resolved that the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran and Seth Mathuradas Vissanji be requested to approach the proper authorities in that behalf.

It was further resolved that if the Indian Insurance companies felt necessary, further meetings of the Chairman and Directors should be convened to consider the situation.

The meeting also considered the report of the appointment of Sir Robert Bell as Chairman of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association. There was a general feeling that it was against public interest that high officials of the Government should look forward to private employment at least in the provinces where they had served before. It was undesirable that such officials should be permitted to take up such appointments.

BELL'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Sardar To Take Necessary Steps

It is understood that the representation made on behalf of the Indian Fire Insurance Companies regarding the appointment of Sir Robert Bell, Ex-Acting Governor of Bombay and for a long time Home Member of the Bombay Government, as a chairman of the Fire Insurance Association was not placed before the Congress Working Committee for its considerations.

Enquiries made show that the representation was made to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Committee, who is dealing with the matter himself. It appears that he has already taken steps to see if Sir Robert could be prevented from coming over to India to take the job. In case Sir Robert does come to India, steps will be taken to show to those who were responsible for bringing him that it is not to their advantage.

Saviour Of Liberties

LAWYERS' DUTIES TO SOCIETY

States Justice On Contract System?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SANGLI: May 20.

Presiding over the first Deccan States' Pleaders' Conference, which was inaugurated yesterday at Sangli by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.A., of Dharwar, surveyed the various problems which face the legal practitioners in the States, and made a strong plea for the establishment of a common High Court for the group of smaller States.

Following are some extracts from the presidential speech:—

I believe, this is the first Conference of its kind in the Deccan States. The utility of a Conference like this cannot be doubted. Such a meeting of the members of the Bar will be useful in focusing legal opinions not only in matters affecting the welfare of the Bar, but many important matters affecting the welfare of the public in general.

Our duties as members of the Bar can be looked at from different points of view: (a) With regard to the public generally, (b) With regard to the lay client, (c) With regard to the other members of the Bar, (d) Duty to the Court. A lawyer receives special education. He is particularly trained in the laws of the land, the laws binding between man and man, the laws binding on the State and the subjects. He is trained to observe and weigh facts. It is therefore one of his first duties to defend the weak and innocent against the strong arm of the oppressor. By his peculiar position, it is in his duty to see that the laws of the country are respected by everyone.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Further, it is his duty to see that laws are so framed as to shield the weak and innocent and punish the guilty. In common with other responsible citizens, the lawyers have their political and civic duties to perform. One can go further and say that they should take more active part in politics than other citizens. His very training and vocation opens out before him peculiar opportunities for doing for his country eminent services. He detects the defects in the Law in the study and practice of it and he is in a position to suggest improvements in its form and administration. In his business dealings with all classes of people, he comes to know the wants and grievances of the public. It is, therefore, the public not unreasonably, look upon him as saviour of their rights and liberty and their guide in shaping their destinies, and it is up to the members of the Bar to help the public by their talents, training and experience, which they gained by having come in contact with their affairs.

SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

As members of a very honourable and learned profession, it is needless for me to remind you, that we owe it to ourselves that we should aim at a very high ideal and standard of morality and conduct and be imbued with a spirit of service to receive the unqualified support of the public which we desire. We have to remember that it is a gentleman's profession that we belong to. We have no written code of conduct beyond saying that we should have a high conception of our rights and duties, be courageous in the exercise of our functions and scrupulous in the discharge of our duties.

BAR ASSOCIATION

I shall try to deal with a few of them so far as I can. The members of the Bar of each State have their grievances and views. They have to be brought to the notice of the public and the Rulers of the State with a view to get them redressed. This object will be greatly facilitated if a well organised and a working Bar Association is formed for each State or a small group of States, if the circumstances be similar. Such Associations will result in great benefit to the Profession and will also be able to act as a check to the individual vagaries of the Judges and Magistrates and also to the erring member of the Bar As education has advanced everywhere, every State should insist upon a good standard of qualification for the Bar. It should not be difficult now-a-days to find such men even within the State itself or a group of contiguous States. The system of enrolling unqualified persons should be completely stopped.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

There is coming into vogue recently a practice, I am told, to entrust the administration of justice in the higher sphere, on a contract system, to some individual. This method is most deplorable and undignified. It divests the institutions of the Courts of Justice of their dignity and the spirit of confidence, awe and respect which these institutions are meant to inspire in the minds of the public. Dealing of justice should not be a marketable commodity and a mere matter of commerce.

It is just possible that this system of contract basis is devised to effect economy. Small individual States, which are many cannot afford to maintain an independent High Court of its own. In certain States there may not be enough work throughout the year for a full High Court. Small States cannot even afford to pay high salaries to attract Judges of repute and good standing on a permanent basis. To avoid all these difficulties and secure better administration of justice in the higher sphere, viz., the High Court, the scheme of having a common High Court for a group of States for suitable areas is worth a trial. It is not possible to have one High Court for all the Deccan States. The bigger States like Hyderabad Deccan and Kolhapur which can afford to maintain their own High Courts shall have to be omitted from the scheme. Even after this, all the States, which are far-flung, cannot be woven into one system. There may be also diversity in different States.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

However, groups can very well be so arranged from the point of proximity, uniformity, and other relations as to bring them into one system, and a common High Court be established for them on the co-operative basis. This system has its own peculiar advantages and is decidedly a better institution from the point of purity and better administration and dispensation of justice. If the different States pool their resources together, they shall be able to attract good lawyers of standing to form the High Court Bench.

Such a High Court will maintain its dignity, purity and independence. The idiosyncrasies and influences of individual Rulers will have no scope for play. The course of justice will be even and smooth. The difficulty of locating the Courts and contribution by various States towards the establishment and maintenance of the High Courts, the appointment and control of the judiciary can be provided for by suitable arrangement. These are not quite insuperable obstacles. But the patent advantages are worth having. Even if a common central place is not available, a circuit of the High Court can be arranged for.

SIR ROBERT BELL'S APPOINTMENT

Representatives Of Indian General Insurance Companies Consider It Undesirable

A meeting of the Chairmen, Directors and Representatives of General Indian Insurance companies was held at the Chambers of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, on Thursday, to consider the future of Indian Insurance companies as a result of the introduction of Tariff reforms by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided. Amongst those present were: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, K.C.I.E., the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, Kt. O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran, Mr. F. H. Mehta, Mr. R. J. Duff, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. Vijaysing Govindji, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. K. H. Setalvad, Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, Mr. B. K. Setalvad, Mr. B. C. Jerajani, Mr. I. K. Negandhi.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the greatest stumbling-block in the way of Indian insurance companies in Bombay was the question of chief agencies. Under the Tariff rules, a company can have only one chief agency whether it is Head Office or a branch, but an exception is made for Indian companies by providing them with two agency representations under the new reforms. Foreign companies have an advantage over Indian companies in that the former have subsidiary companies which also get agency representation. The Head Office of an Indian Insurance company can get only one representation. The case for Indian companies has been submitted to the Fire Offices Committee in London, in which, among other things, it has been

Thumping Majority For Congress Expected In Kaira Dist. Board Elections

(From A Correspondent.)

NARSANDA, May 19.

A vigorous campaign has been started throughout the district on behalf of the Congress in connection with the District Board elections which are to be held on the 21st instant.

Mr. Babubhai J. Patel, M.L.A., Secretary of the Kaira District Congress Committee, is on a tour of the district, addressing on an average half a dozen meetings everyday.

Realising the strength of the Congress, several candidates who had stood against the Congress have now withdrawn from the field.

A thumping majority for the Congress in the District Board elections in this district seems to be a foregone conclusion.

SATYAMURTHI CONGRATULATES MYSORE GOVT.

"Recognition Of State Congress Casts Fresh Obligation"

MYSORE, May 19.

Congratulating the Mysore Government on giving recognition to the State Congress Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., (Central), said: "This recognition casts on the Congress fresh obligations.

"I sincerely hope and trust that leaders of the Mysore State Congress will rise to the occasion. The Government of Mysore rightly expect the State Congress to carry on their activities in a peaceful and constitutional manner, or as I would prefer to call it, in a non-violent and truthful manner. I have every hope and confidence that the Congress will select three good men, who will strengthen the Constitutional Reforms Committee."—United Press.

HOSHIARPUR CONGRESS DISPUTE SETTLED

Successful Intervention By Dr. Satyapal

HOSHIARPUR, May 19.

A compromise has been effected between the two warring groups in the District Congress Committee through the intervention of Dr. Satyapal.

Each group has been given the choice of appointing either the Secretary or the President of the District Congress from among themselves.—A. P.

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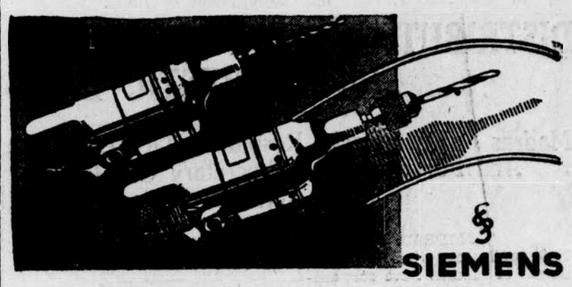

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Original Sin Still Warps Outlook .Of Indian Rlys.

Plight Of Third Class Passengers: Need For Radical Change In Railway Policy

DEVAKOTTAI, May 20.

Presiding over the First Southern India Railway Passengers' Conference which opened here to-day Mr. G. G. Morarji said:

Railways are a big concern and enjoy a monopoly. Unfortunately they have not properly understood the corresponding obligations. The reason is in the origin of Railways in India. Indian Railways were primarily constructed more or less as military strategic lines, and the original sin has never ceased to affect the later policies and acts of the Railway Administration.

Having been constructed as strategic lines, passengers' convenience or interests of Indian trade were only secondary considerations to them. In their outlook they are neither commercial nor national. They are not commercial because they are primarily strategical; they are not national because their second most important object was the development of export trade in raw materials and import trade of manufactured articles.

"The working of the Indian Railways", observed Sir T. Vynne, once President of the Railway Board, "lacked something of the real commercial spirit, and the Railways were not so closely in touch with trade and agriculture as they might be." This could not be the case if the Railways in India were national in their outlook. And when the Railways are not in close touch with trade and agriculture, it is no wonder that they are indifferent to the comforts of passengers.

Railway Budgets

Even a cursory examination of the Railway Budgets will reveal the non-commercial outlook of Railways. Had the Railway Administration been carried on with an eye to perfect economic working and on the lines of an honest but efficient commercial enterprise, it would yield a much higher dividend than 4.2 per cent. on which the Chief Commissioner of Railways congratulates himself.

The ratio of working expenses to capital, as well as to the gross earnings, works out at a disproportionately high percentage. The working expenses and the interest on capital eat up the whole gross earnings with the result that Railways have next to no money to provide expanding and progressive amenities to passengers.

Even the Wedgwood Committee has pointed out that "In our tour we have formed the impression that capital expenditure has been incurred on too lavish a scale in the past."

The Federal Railway Authority

It should be a truism that the main feature of State-owned Railways should be nationalised. Not only does it not prevail at present, but the constitution of the existing Railway Board does not allow of its ever prevailing. And the evil look aggravated when you examine the constitution of the would be Federal Railway Authority.

"We would almost say," observe the Wedgwood Committee, "that they are the most unpopular institutions in India . . . . . a public service cannot afford the luxury of wrapping itself in its own virtue . . . . The duty of winning public opinion has in our view been largely neglected by Indian Railways."

The position, thus, is bad enough. But it might be worse when the Federal Railway Authority will come into being. At present the Railway Board have to work under the control of a Member of the Government and are entirely subordinate thereto.

Railway Fares

Railway fares in India may be comparatively cheaper than the fares prevailing in the western countries, but looking to the top heavy expenses of Indian Railways, the standard of life the millions of India live, and the paying capacity of the people burdened with heavy taxation, the cry for reduction in railway fares is perfectly justified and deserves sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government.

Need for Co-operative Working

There is nothing more important to the long distance traveller in India than the arrangement for co-operative action among the numerous railways and railway systems.

At present the position is far from satisfactory. India is one country under one central Government but facilities to passengers in long distance travelling are better available on the European continent which is composed of many countries with different Governments. It is a truism that the world is getting smaller and the same applies to India.

Third Class Passengers

There is no problem arising out of the Railways, which equals in acuteness the problem of the Third Class passengers. The Railways, on their passenger side, live on the Third Class passengers but pay the least attention to their comforts and requirements. There is hardly another problem about which there has been an equal amount of agitation, about which an equal amount has been written. Every available occasion has been utilised to voice the grievances of third class passengers and to demand redress.

More than twenty years ago Mahatama Gandhi started travelling third class and ventilating the grievances of these individuals. A little here and a little there is done but the main problem has persisted. The Government spokesman admit the seriousness of the problem and express lip sympathy. In his last Budget speech the Hon. Sir Thomas Stewart was kind enough to call the third class passenger his "best customer". But when it comes to action the Chief Commissioner asks us to accept and be satisfied with the budget provision of Rs. 21 lakhs out of a budget estimate of Rs. 95 crores receipts of which Rs. 12½ crores are provided for expenditure, for 'providing additional amenities for passengers, mostly our third class passengers'.

The Wedgwood Committee have rightly observed (P. 43):

"There is.....lack of proportion in the importance attached to the improvement of the amenities of first class accommodation in a country where about 92 per cent. of the passenger revenues come from the lower class traveller; but we recognise that this is a prickly subject and that it behoves cold weather visitors to speak of it with proper humility.'

I am afraid we cannot afford the Wedgwood Committee's humility and have got to keep up the clamour until the third class passenger comes into his own. He was condemned, he has grown through that and has begun to receive recognition. But it is very faint yet. The grievances of the third class passenger are legion and the speed of redressing them is extremely slow.

Overcrowding in trains, insufficiency of fast trains, insanitary water-closets, incivility and dishonesty of the staff, these are particularly the grievances of third class passengers. The Wedgwood Committee has pointed out that upper class accommodation can easily be reduced so that more accommodation can be made available to the third class passengers. That is only a palliative. What is wanted is a radical change in the angle of vision of the Railway Authorities vis-a-vis the third class passenger. The Third Class passenger must be acknowledged as the predominant partner in the passenger service. Then he will have all the comforts which ought to be considered his birthright and which he ought not to have to beg as alms.

Incivility

There are two aspects of the behaviour of the Railway staff towards their patrons, which have to be particularly dealt with although they could be quite appropriately dealt with under the heading "Third Class Passengers." The staff are to some extent incivil and not particularly honest. I don't want to suggest that every member in every case is incivil or dishonest. But cases of incivility as well as dishonesty are, unfortunately, numerous enough.

The Wedgwood Committee have appropriately observed: "It is alleged that the incivility of which complaint is made is general, but is shown particularly to third class travellers. This is in our view particularly reprehensible, since it is more especially the third class traveller, in many cases slow, illiterate and helpless, who stands most in need of civility and attention.....There are many cases..... where the holders of such positions misuse them in order to assert their importance at the expense of the lower class traveller". While the subordinate staff actually do the acts of incivility, the superior staff contribute their share by failing to take notice or prompt action re: complaints made to them against the conduct of the subordinate staff.

The Wedgwood Committee refer to the 'seeming indifference with which written complaints are received and the apparently unnecessary delay which takes place in replying to such complaints," and observe:

"If this criticism is justified, as we believe it is, it points to another form of incivility which could and should be prevented by a more active realisation of the fact that it is the business of a railway to give satisfaction to its public, no matter how unreasonable or trivial their demands may be."

The sister evil, viz. 'dishonesty' is more heinous. The Wedgwood Committee has asked "that determined efforts must be made to put an end to it." This evil ranges from the mere offering and acceptance of customary tips for duty done to the exaction of heavy payments by responsible officials as the price of securing the performance of duties which are clearly incumbent on them without payment. Even in respect of this evil the worst victim is the third class passenger.

There are well substantiated complaints that booking offices are deliberately kept closed until a few minutes before train time so as to facilitate errors (always in favour of the booking clerk) in the sale of tickets and the giving of change.

Wanted A National Policy

There has been a great deal of talk about the competition between Rail and Road Transport and the bulk thereof described such competition to be unhealthy. This talk is misconceived and I am glad there is a growing recognition of the correct national point of view.

But the Central Government will not be judged by its words but by its achievements. It is in their power to bring the Railways also as a partner along with Provincial Governments, in the framing and execution of a truly national Road policy. Proper and equitable and uniform regulation of motor transport on Roads is essential in the interests of such a Road policy. All forms of transport ought to be treated as component units of a comprehensive national economy of transport.

The time has definitely arrived to undertake an exhaustive and scientific examination of the means and problems of transport vis-a-vis development of trade, industries and agriculture as well as convenience of the travelling public. The different modes of transport of the powers that control them ought not to deal with one another as competitors. They should along with the Central Government, the Provincial Governments, and Local Authorities, all meet together and hammer out a truly national transport policy, in which the Road policy will naturally figure very prominently. The conflicting interests of different authorities, if any, ought to be subordinated to the over-riding interests of the nation as a whole.

In aid of the Girgaum Vyayam Shala, a show of "Dev Das," a New Theatres' popular hit was organised at Lamington Cinema on May 15. The total income of the show amounted to Rs. 610.

SIMLA.—Sir James Grigg having his hands too full, the "United Press" learns that Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan will be appointed leader of the House during the Simla session of the Assembly in the absence of the Law Member.—United Press.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

to this for some dominant groups in London.

The Minority Issue

During this week, the British and French Ministers in Prague have seen the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister in connection with the minority issue. The visit of the French Minister is known as being greatly of a formal character, intended as well not to create the impression of any sharp difference or disagreement between London and Paris. Greater attention has been directed to the move of Britain, and the British Minister in Prague is reported as having counselled the best consideration for meeting the reasonable demand of the German population. Already Czechoslovakia has to her credit easily the most liberal minority policy and the Czechoslovak Government has indicated readiness for further advances towards an improvement of the position without prejudicing the States's safety or sovereign character. In the circumstances, the settlement of the problem will now depend more on Berlin, where also presentations have been made by London and Paris The tendency towards an exaggerated consideration to Berlin by influential groups, in London, under the influence of a keen propaganda campaign vigorously kept by Germany and the attention to see German pressure does not touch important and direct British interests, lends but an encouragement for an attitude of recalcitrance being retained by Germany and also contributes to a pressure on Czechoslovakia. Actually Czechoslovakia has a strong moral case and not negligible material resources. Germany's move is more to hang a threat and under its weight added by a disposition of London to think greatly in terms of outer-European interests, try and secure new gains. The position, however, has now reached an advanced stage and the period immediately before is expected to see the development of some decisive turns. French attention is now more awake and alert and the Soviet Union has this week reiterated readiness to stand by all obligations undertaken, according to Kalinin, "to the last words". The latest developments in the Far East lends a favour to Russia in this matter, though exactly on account of this, the leading Swiss daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" thinks it is possible that Japan trusting to certain currents might be inclined to force issues with the Soviet Union.

Pandit Nehru's Trip To Europe

Pandit Jawaharlal, who will be sailing from Bombay, as now arranged, on the 2nd of June by the Lloyd Triestino steamer "Biancamano" is expected to arrive at Genoa on the 14th of June. He will be leaving immediately for London, may be, stopping 'en route' two or three days. Pandit Nehru has planned to stay in England for about three weeks. After that he will make a continental tour. I am informed that he will be visiting Czechoslovakia for a few days with his daughter, Indu.

RELIEF FOR ORISSA MASSES

CUTTACK, (By Mail.)

One of the many schemes prepared by the Congress Government of this Province for giving relief to the masses in the rural areas, is to create facilities for the supply of good drinking water throughout the year.

According to this scheme, it is understood that the Government have decided to sink not less than three thousand ring wells all over the Orissa Province in the course of two years' time.

Of these, one thousand wells would be sunk in the course of the current financial year.

Besides this, money has also been provided in this year's Budget for the re-excavation of old and silted tanks, as far as possible.—United Press.

Safeguard For Muslims In C. P.

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

The Political and Economic Department of the All-India Congress Committee, has issued a brief Press Note detailing the steps taken by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar to safeguard the interests of Muslims in the Province. They are:—

Nine middle school scholarships of the value of Rs. 3; 8 high school scholarships of Rs. 5; 14 scholarships of Rs. 5 reserved in practising schools; 10 stipends of Rs. 100 reserved for Muslim girl students; 60 stipends of Rs. 13. Besides Muslim pupils are also eligible for scholarships and stipends which are open for general competition to all classes.

There are 323 educational institutions, especially intended for Muslims. The total number of students who received instructions in all these special institutions in 1936-37 was 29,513. Owing to increasd educational facilities the number of Muslim pupils in all stages of instrucions rose from 49,245 to 53,312 upto March 1937. The number of Muslim girls increased from 9,019 to 11,518.

Regarding recruitment to public services, Government recognise the principle that "public service should not be prerogative of any one community", and that recruitment should be regulated in such a way that, while ensuring efficiency, adequate representation of all communities may be attained as early as possible.—United Press.

AN ARISTOCRAT

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THINKS!
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AT THE DOCTOR'S
ALL MY VITALITY HAS GONE, DOCTOR. I'M TIRED EVEN WHEN I WAKE UP.
YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT STARVATION. YOU ARE NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. I RECOMMEND HORLICKS. TAKE A CUPFUL EVERY NIGHT. YOU'LL SOON BE FIT AGAIN!
NICE STUFF, HORLICKS! EASY TO MAKE, TOO. WITH THIS MIXER.
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About Films And Film Stars

Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders in "International Settlement", showing this week at Regal.

AT THE REGAL

Topical Drama Of China's International Settlement

With that never failing news sense Hollywood has now sent out a film based on the thrilling, dramatic, often pathetic, scenes that are being witnessed to-day in Shanghai's International Settlement. By no means a sympathetic presentation of China's case nor a condemnation of Japanese aggressor, the film is notable for its topical interest and the depiction, however much melodramatized, of recent events in China.

Going beyond the headlines for its thrilling theme, and behind the barricades of Shanghai's amazing "City within a City" for its thrills, "International Settlement" tells the timely story of Americans in to-day's danger zone. Dramatically shown for the first time on the screen, the thundering drama that is China to-day makes this 20th Century-Fox film, at the Regal Theatre, the picture of the hour.

"Get out of the danger Zone"! warn all governments to their nationals living in the amazing city where refugees from the blazing metropolis desperately seek safety. A handful of adventure-loving Americans defy the command and remain behind to confront the danger thundering from the skies and sea. Dolores Del Rio, George Sanders, June Lang and Dick Baldwin, featured in the all-star dramatically portray the peril-braving group who find strange romance in the stricken city.

Madly in love where it is madness to love, George Sanders an American soldier of fortune in the Far East as a flying instructor, seeks romance with the most glamorous and dangerous white woman in all China, played by Dolores Del Rio. June Lang, as a beautiful American tourist, proves a champion under fire at the side of Dick Baldwin, daring newsreel cameraman, who sticks to get his pictures while the bombardment rages about him. In the Oriental metropolis on a secret mission, Sanders braves the threats of an international group of munitions smugglers only to find greater danger when the attack on Shanghai begins. Included in the cast under fire are Ruth Terry, John Carradine, Keye Luke, Harold Huber, Lyon Ames and Pedro de Cordoba. Lynn Root and Frank Fenton wrote the original story of "International Settlement" and early scenes of the timely story include song by Sidney Clare and Harry Akst.

MENAKA BALLET EXTENDED

Four More Days At Capitol

The great popularity of the Menaka ballet at the Capitol has induced the management to extend the performances for another four days.

As we have already had occasion to remark, the Menaka ballet is more than mere entertainment. It is cultural education. Rich in classic as well as folk dancing, the programme is also notable for the brilliant performance by the orchestra led by that well-known sarodist. Ustad Sakhawat Hosein.

Besides the classic "Deva Vijaya Nritya" ballet; which by itself is well worth a visit, the programme has some popular items, such as the kite dance and the "Harao Mehri", the Bikaner folk dance which has evoked thunderous applause in every show so far.

Menaka's skill as a dancer is well-known in Bombay and now she returns from a two year tour of Europe during which she not only gave recitals in hundreds of cities but also won the coveted first prize at the Berlin Dance Olympiad. She receives good support from her troupe including such promising young dancers as Gauri Shanker, Ram Narain, Malathi and Vimala.

JEAN GILLE
who is featured in "Sweet Devil", amusing British comedy at Excelsior.

Lively British Comedy At Excelsior

"SWEET DEVIL"

Bobby Howes, well-known London musical comedy star, and Jean Gillie, the beautiful young English film actress, are the madcap stars of one of the most uproariously funny British comedies ever made, "Sweet Devil," the latest Jack Buchanan production seen this week at Excelsior.

The story concerns the call-live of a pretty typist (Jean Gillie) for her rather pompous employer (William Kendall), and the dilemma into which she gets when his harum-scarum partner (Bobby Howes) comes along and captures her heart. The partner himself has a vixenish fiancee with prior claims to him (Glen Alyn), the fiancee has an awe-inspiring mother (Ellis Jeffreys), every body knows everybody else, and the consequent mix-up is colossal?

It reaches its climax when Jean Gillie rescued from a fake love-suicide in a river, is taken to "dry out" at Bobby's engagement party and secreted in his pyjamas in his bedroom all unbeknown to the legitimate guests downstairs.

Jean decides, after a diet of champagne and caviare, that she too would like to join in the fun—and, to the general consternation, does so! It involves Bobby in the deuce of a mess, including a rupture with his partner, a row with his fiancee and her mother, and the disapproval of his butler (Syd Walker).

STARTING TO-DAY

KRISHNA—"Dhruv." Prabha Picture, mythological picture with an all-child cast.

MINERVA—"Perfect Man" (or "Nigah-e-Kamil"), Circle Pictures' maiden film, featuring Rukesh, Seeta, Ghulam Mohamed, etc.

Both these pictures will be released to-day (Saturday).

SPANKINGS TO SPARE.

According to Tommy Kelly, who plays the title role of David O. Selznick's "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," he was spanked by pretty nearly every grown-up in the cast. The boy film star states that the spankings delivered by May Robson as Aunt Polly were much harder than those from the hands of Olin Howland. Tommy's school-teacher. Luckily, Tommy always wore a felt pad where it would do the most good, so he didn't really mind.

WEEK'S FILM AT A GLANCE

BROADWAY: "King And The Chorus Girl", clever comedy, featuring Fernand Gravet, Joan Blondell and Edward Everett Horton. (Revival.)

CAPITOL: Menaka Ballet extended for another four days. Must be seen by lovers of Indian dance.

EROS: "Wide Open Faces", starring Joe E. Brown with Jane Wyman. If you like wide-mouthed Joe E. you will like this film, too.

EXCELSIOR: "Sweet Devil", featuring Bobby Howes and Jean Gillie, lively British musical comedy.

PATHE: "Wells Fargo", stirring drama of early days in Western America, featuring Joel McCrea and Frances Dee. (Revival).

REGAL: "International Settlement", topical drama of the present Chinese war and the strange life in cosmopolitan Shanghai, featuring George Sanders and Dolores Del Rio. Notable for action rather than acting, but these two put over striking performances.

WELLINGTON: "Souls At Sea", starring Gary Cooper with George Raft and Frances Dee. Stirring drama of the sea. (Revival).

Joel McCrea and Frances Dee in "Wells Fargo", revived this week at Pathe.

THE WEEK'S REVIVALS

"Wells Fargo", Stirring Drama, At Pathe

Gary Cooper Film At Wellington— Amusing Comedy At Broadway

One of the most stirring and inspiring stories taken from American history is revived this week at Pathe.

The story is "Wells Fargo", Paramount's tribute to the men who built and maintained America's first life line of empire. It covers broadly the stirring quarter of a century which began with the discovery of gold in California and the end of the War between the States, the crowded years during which the American nation spread from ocean to ocean and its future greatness was established.

The manner in which the story is told in film in "Wells Fargo" attests to the epic qualities of the story which, for sheer power, has no equal in film history.

The story begins with the decision of a young New Yorker, played by Joel McCrea, to enter what was then one of the most important as well as dangerous though lucrative businesses in the West—the carrying of mail to the frontier outposts and the returning to "civilization" with the gold which was pouring from the mountains in a steady stream.

The tale follows him as he goes from outpost to outpost, establishing routes for pony express riders and later, the stagecoach. It also tells of his beautiful romance with Frances Dee, daughter of a wealthy Southern banker, whom he marries, and the hardships they endure in the crude West. It follows the romance of these two people for twenty-five years and uses their lives as the framework for a story upon which the whole history of the West is placed.

"Wells Fargo" is what motion picture people like to call 'big'.

"Souls At Sea"

A trial of a sea captain which electrified the world some ninety years ago is powerfully and brilliantly brought back to life in "Souls at Sea", which opens this week at the Wellington.

Played by an excellent cast headed by Gary Cooper, George Raft and Frances Dee, "Souls at Sea" is the story of "Nuggin" Taylor, an ex-slave trader, played by Cooper, who happened to be returning from England to the United States on the brigantine "William Brown". In mid-Atlantic the "William Brown's" master, played by Harry Carey, was killed and shortly later the vessel caught fire. Because of his rank, Taylor took command of the vessel.

Realizing that there weren't enough life boats to take care of all the passengers, Taylor held one of the weirdest trials ever held on land or sea. He ordered the entire ship's company and passenger list to the quarter deck and decided who should be permitted to escape in the life boats and who was to remain behind and go to the bottom with the ship. He included himself among those to go to the lifeboats, not, he swore to the court later, because of any cowardice, but inasmuch as because he was the only seaman among the survivors and therefore the only man who could bring the lifeboats through safely.

The doughty captain brought the frail craft in his charge through safely—only to stand charges of manslaughter at sea when he arrived on land. There followed the famous trial which is now recognised as one of the most surprising in the annals of the sea.

'Nuggin's' sweetheart, played by lovely Miss Dee, was one of the passengers aboard the "William Brown", and testified against her sweetheart because he had condemned her brother, a deserter from the British Navy, to follow the ill-starred vessel to the bottom. The outcome of this strange trial is as amazing as is the story itself, true thought it be.

"King And Chorus Girl"

"The King and the Chorus Girl" the amusing Warner Bros. musical comedy produced by Mervyn LeRoy opens at the Broadway today. This film is the first American vehicle of that charming play boy of the continent, Fernand Gravet, who was specially imported to Hollywood by Warner Bros from France where he was the idol of the feminine populace.

It has to do with a border King seeking the excitement of glamorous Paris. Momentarily rousing himself from a drunken stupor he thinks he sees a show girl flirting with him. The adventure awakens a new interest in life for the King but does not create much of an impression upon the girl. Eventually the king's two faithful retainers make a commercial proposition to the girl to enter upon a professional romance. The ruse ripens into real love for both, but when the girl confesses her duplicity and would flee the King persues her, to be married aboard ship and take up a new life in America.

"EAST OF JAVA"

Wrecked on a typhoon-swept reef off the African coast in ship filled with maddened lions and tigers and a dominant man more dangerous than dynamite, a lone girl fights through a terror ridden night. Morning brings only greater perils.

This is the basic situation in Universal's "East of Java" which will be shown at a morning matinee at 10-30 a.m. on Sunday 22nd May at the Broadway, Dadar.

Four stellar assignments in spectacular pictures of the "Super" classification within one year will be the record of Tyrone Power, young 20th Century-Fox actor, it was revealed with the announcement by Darryl F. Zanuck of plans for producing "Suez" and "Jesse James."

"WIDE OPEN FACES", JOE BROWN COMEDY AT EROS

Joe E. Brown plays the part of a small town soda jerker dignified with the title "Maitre D'Squirt" in "Wide Open Faces" his latest Columbia comedy, which is seen at the Eros Theatre this week.

The picture offers Joe another opportunity for one of his famous characterisations, that of a small town boy battling tremendous odds. Among other obstacles Joe is pitted against a regiment of crooks.

The fun starts when a notorious bank robber drops off at Joe's fountain one day and is captured by G-Men after confiding to the comedian that he is anxious to visit a deserted hotel in the vicinity. When Joe tells reporters the story of the news is printed in metropolitan dailies and the underworld concludes that the bandit's last haul must be hidden in the deserted hotel.

Joe meanwhile has visited the hotel and found it occupied by charming Jane Wyman, who has just inherited it and her fluttering aunt, Alison Skipworth.

Business booms in the town when the crooks all descend on the hotel at once to seek out the loot. But the boomdies the following day when the treasure is found by one pair and the rest depart after cleaning out the local bank and most of the town's mercantile establishments.

The irate citizen then blame Joe for their misfortunes. He is compelled to go after the mobsters to redeem himself and get back into the graces of Miss Wyman, for whom he has formed a romantic attachment.

Joe E. Brown and Jane Wyman in a scene from "Wide Open Faces" at Eros

Hobby Versus Hubby!

"Change Of Heart" Coming At Capitol Is Slant On Matrimony

A jealous hubby, a golf crazy wife and a mad-about-woman playboy start a three-cornered 'fight to the finish' in "Change of Heart", shortly coming at Capitol.

This 20th Century-Fox production featuring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen, is an amusing variation of the eternal triangle theme. Michael gives us a serious, if somewhat stubborn business man who champs at the bit and writhes under the ignomity of gold-widowerhood. Gloria, beautiful and equally stubborn, has one hobby—gold. Just the situation in which a playboy who is enthusiastic about golf and Gloria, can weave his wiles without much difficulty. Matrimonial bliss breaks down when the golf-crazy wife finds that her hubby interferes with her hobby. She gives up her hubby. Michael comes home from a business trip from his prosperous advertising agency, to find a note awaiting him. No pretty wife dashes out to meet her hero. Instead he finds she is busy winning another cup, or something. This situation rapidly builds up into divorce talk.

Then the audience meets a greeneyed husband who believes a woman's place is in the home: and independent wife who believes a woman's place is on the golf links, and a playboy friend who believes a woman's place is in his arms. Everybody tries to get these sparring sweet-hearts to kiss and make up but it takes pup to patch it up; The pup is Rex, playmate and pal of loyal caddy. It was written for the screen by Frances Hyland and Albert Ray.

Fernand Gravet and Joan Blondell in "The King and the Chorus Girl", revived this week at Broadway.

HOLLYWOOD CHECKS ITS GUNS

There is to be no crime wave in Hollywood if the studios can help it.

All guns and revolvers used in pictures must be checked into the property department's gun room each night. There is no taking of these properties home, to be returned the next day.

And now, as the result of Lloyd Nolan's walking home recently with an automatic used in "Crime Gives Orders" in his clothes, Chief W. F. Combe of the Paramount Studio police force issued an order that Hollywood police radio cars are to be notified if there are any such instances in the future. The police cruisers will pick up the gun and return it to the studio without waiting until it is brought back in the morning.

Nolan said that it was an oversight; that he did not know of the ruling and thought the gun had been loaned to him for the duration of the picture.

Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen in "Change of Heart", coming shortly at the Capitol.

P70

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Now that the deliberations of the Working Committee of the Congress are over, Gandhiji is enabled to get some relief. Photo shows him taking a walk on Juhu sands on Friday morning.

View of the open gutter at Worli. There have been many complaints in the press about this nuisance.

Social Advance Endangered By Militarism

DIRECTOR BUTLER'S REPORT TO 24th I. L. CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, May 20.

"War is already invading the social field; it has already blocked some of the main avenues of social advance; it may soon begin to sap the social edifice which this generation has raised" such is the grave warning sounded by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the I.L.O., in his annual report to the ensuing 24th I.L. Conference, advance copies of which have been released to the press to-day.

The report, the last one to be submitted by Director Butler, who is retiring shortly, deplores, in particular, the diversion to destructive purposes of vast sums of money which might otherwise have been profitably devoted to fighting sickness, to prolonging life, to sweetening old age, to adding a cubit to the knowledge and culture of mankind. It also stresses the fact that so long as the energies of the leading nations are directed primarily to war, so long as social welfare is subordinated to the construction of guns, warplanes and battleships, there is no chance of attaining the improved standards of feeding, clothing, health, housing, working hours, and leisure which the vast technical progress of this century has brought within humanity's grasp.

POSSIBILITY OF RECOVERY.

Director Butler's picture of world conditions, however, is not one of unrelieved gloom; in a chapter on "Prosperity, Regained and lost?", both the "boom of the thirties" and the "recession" are carefuly analysed, and possibilities of recovery indicated.

As evidence of the measure of recovery attained in 1937, Mr. Butler points out that the index number of industrial production in that year (excluding the U.S.S.R.) rose clear above the 1929 level; and that although, in the late months, a marked decline set in, the number for the year (on a base of 1929 equalling 100) was 101.9. At the same time he shows, there was a remarkable decline in unemployment, while the advance in the quantum of world trade between 1936 and 1937 was as great as in the three preceding years put together. It is however pointed out that it is impossible to estimate accurately how far this wave of industrial and commercial activity was due to the abnormal activities of war industries. With regard to the "recession", the report notes that its effects have been felt principally in the United States, where the index of production of investment goods dropped from 104.1 in August 1937 to 49.7 in December; and the index of production from 102.6 in March 1937 to 81.3 in December.

CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Reviewing employment and unemployment conditions, the report points out that, in most countries, the industrial worker was in a far better position in 1937 than in any other time since 1929; and, as evidence, it cites I.L.O. index numbers showing that world unemployment in 1937 was just above the 1929 level, while world employment was on the whole better than in 1929. Referring to the shortage of skilled workers, the report points out that modern armies, navies and air-arms do not just require unlimited supplies of "cannon-fodder," but also large numbers of artificers possessing a high degree of mechanical aptitude, and that this is a contributory cause, though not the main cause, of the shortage of skilled labour.

The report stresses particularly the growing importance of the Far East in industrial production. Pointing out that, although Asia contains 53 per cent. of the world's population it furnishes only 16.3 per cent. of world exports and only 13.7 per cent. of world imports, Mr. Butter predicts that Oriental competition will continue and will expand until some sort of balance has been struck between the economic levels of the East and the rest of the world. Refuting the view often expressed in older industrial countries—that cheap goods from Asiatic countries should be excluded wherever possible, the report holds the view that a policy of shutting all doors against the trade of Eastern countries can only intensify poverty and thus favour the elements that are apt to produce explosion.

THE PROBLEM.

At the same time, it is pointed out that if the East were to make a mass assault upon the international market at prices defying competition, regardless of the effect upon the older industrial countries and the standards of living of their workers, it will inevitably lead to the erection of trade barriers and to international animosities which profit nobody. The problem, it is emphasised, is one to be worked out rather than to be fought out, as the raising of the standards of Eastern countries cannot fail to benefit Eastern and Western industry alike.

MINISTER THROWS OPEN NEW TEMPLE FOR HARIJANS

KARAIKUDI, May 20.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, declared open this morning a temple with idols of both Vishnu and Shiva which has been newly constructed in the Zamindar Colony here for the use of all classes of people, including the Harijans.

Mr. Giri, in the course of his speech, declared that it was a happy augury and much significance ought to be attached to the function in that it was the first temple in South India to be thrown open to all classes and communities alike after the Travancore Proclamation.

Portraits of the Maharani and Maharaja of Travancore were then unveiled inside the temple by Seth Govardhandas Gokuldas. —United Press.

UNIVERSITY FOR ORISSA

CUTTACK, May 20.

A meeting of the Orissa University Committee was held here this morning with Mr. Nilkanth Das, M.L.A. (Central) in the Chair.

It is understood that the Committee has decided to issue questionnaires in order to ascertain the views of experts and other publicmen on the question of founding a University in this province.

It is further learnt that Mr. Nilkanth Das will consult eminent educationists outside Orissa and seek their opinion and advice before submitting the Report—United Press.

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BRK. 3.

CENTENARY OF SIMLA

Residents' Plans For Arranging Celebrations In September

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 20.

Brisk preparations are going on for the celebration of the centenary of Simla in September this year.

Last evening there was a meeting of prominent residents in the House of Justice Jallal when a committee was formed for making the necessary arrangements. As Simla was founded in 1838, it is exactly a hundred years since this hill-station came into existence. At the same meeting there was also some discussion on the future of Simla. As in the course of the next two or three years, a fairly large proportion of Government of India staff may stay away in Delhi. Simla's existence depends in future on its attraction as hill station for holiday-seekers. Side by side with the arrangements for the Centenary Celebrations the Committee will consider measures for improving the amenities of Simla as a holiday resort.

PICKETING CONTINUES

Cawnpore Strike Committee's Fears

CAWNPORE, May 20.

Picketting in the mill area is being continued as the Strike Committees fear that although the employers have closed down the mills indefinitely, they may open them any time on seeing vigilance slackened and recruit fresh labour through the Employers' Association Bureau. In the Sisamau areas the volunteers are fed upon gram and purees by Mazdoor Sabha and the Congress Ward Committee.

The City Congress Committee passed a resolution condemning the employers' action, appreciating the workers' discipline and peaceful behaviour inviting charitably disposed citizens to help generously towards relieving the starving condition of Mazdoors. The resolution also calls upon the citizens to help bringing about an honourable settlement of the dispute.—A. P.

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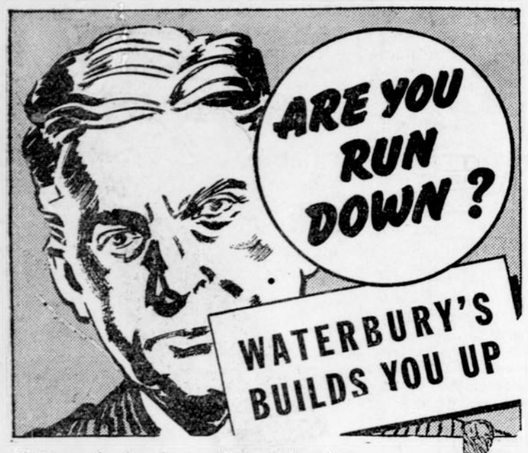

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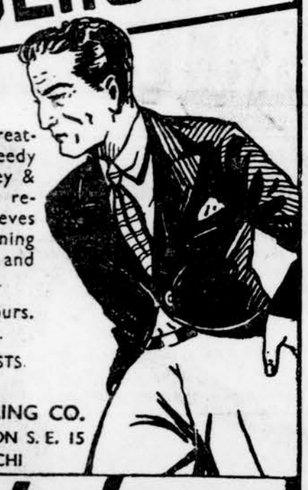

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Indian Match Manufacturers' S. O. S. To Simla

NEED FOR PROTECTION FROM CUT-THROAT COMPETITION OF WESTERN INDIA CO.

In the course of a representation to the Government of India in the Department of Finance (Central Revenue), the President of the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association says:—

The Matches Excise Duty Act, 1934, came into force from the 1st April 1934. By virtue of the said Act Excise Duty was levied on Matches (a) at the rate of Re. 1/- per gross of match Boxes, each box containing not more than 40 sticks; (b) at the rate of Rs. 1/8/- per gross of match boxes, each box containing not more than 60 sticks; and (c) at the rate of Rs. 2/- per gross of Match Boxes, each box containing not more than 80 sticks. Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., the then Commissioner of Excise in Bombay, and Mr. K. N. Wadia, the then Deputy Commissioner of Excise (Matches) in Bombay, settled the form of the Bond to be executed by the Match Factory owners in respect of the banderols to be supplied to the Match Factory owners. They also settled the question of Bonded Warehouses wherein the matches manufactured were to be placed.

I am sure the Government are aware that there is a Match Factory in Western India situate at Ambernath known as the Western India Match Company Limited, the Managing Agents whereof are the Swedish Match Company. The Swedish Match Company are the Managing Agents of the Western India Match Company Limited as evidenced by the fact that the said name appears at page 9 of the printed Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1937 though in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1936 the name of the Swedish Match Company does not appear anywhere. The finances for the said Western India Match Company Limited are supplied by the said Swedish Match Company. It is a well-known fact the Swedish Match Company has in fact obtained monopolies in several countries and has been trying for some time past to obtain a monopoly in India. The said Western India Match Company Limited has also got Factories at Madras, Bareilly, Calcutta, Rangoon and Assam. The financial resources of the Western India Match Company being unlimited, the said Company is in a position to crush out Indian Match Factories by entering into a cut-throat competition with them.

UNFAIR METHODS.

The Swedish Match Company who are the Managing Agents of the Western India Match Company Limited have a monopoly with regard to the sale of machinery for the manufacture of matches. No Indian Match Manufacturer has ever been able to get machinery from the said Swedish Match Company. Two of the Managing Directors of the Western India Match Company viz. (Mr. Sten Sundgren and Mr. B. Thorstenson) attend to the affairs of the said Swedish Match Company in Bombay, and I make bold to say that they have never sold a single piece of machinery to any Indian Match Manufacturer though Indian Match Manufacturers had repeatedly asked them to do so.

The Western India Match Company has recently begun to manufacture matches from inferior wood. On account of the reputation gained by the said Western India Match Company the said matches manufactured from inferior wood are being sold in the market. This adds to the keen cut-throat competition carried on by the said Western India Match Company.

Unfair methods of advertisement and propaganda are adopted in spite of the condemnation of such methods contained in the Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the Match Industry published in 1928 in paragraph 29 at page 103 of the said Report.

As stated above as soon as the India Match Manufacturers are cut out from a particular market by a cut-throat competition the Western India Match Company Limited promptly increases its rates in the said places. In this way the Indian Match Manufacturers are driven out from one market after another. The Indian Match manufacturer suffer heavy losses in this way and are ultimately forced to close down their Factories.

WANTED INQUIRY

The Western India Match Company Limited through its Managing Agents the said Swedish Match Company has deliberately and determinedly pursued the policy whereby a majority of the Indian Match Factories in Western India has already come to a stop-still. The said policy will result in a very short time in bringing to a stop-still the few of the Indian Match Factories which are working with very great difficulty at the present moment. The result will be that the said Company will acquire a complete monopoly of manufacturing matches in India.

My Association therefore ventures to suggest that Government might be pleased to inquire into the statements made herein above and that for the purposes of such inquiry Government might be pleased to appoint a Committee and on which a representative of the Indian Match Manufacturers Association may be appointed.

My Association also submits that the Government of India might be pleased to undertake legislation fixing the quota of each Match Factory in British India and also if necessary to establish by legislation a Board of Control which could fix prices so that the Indian Match Factories may not be wiped out of existence. In the alternative the Government of India might be pleased, in consultation with my Association, to take such steps as they in their discretion think fit and necessary to prevent the Indian Match Factories from being ruined by the said Western India Match Company Limited.

IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

Before the Matches Excise Duty Act of 1934 came into force large quantities of matches used to be exported to Native States by the Indian Match Manufacturers of Western India. For instances, large quantities of matches used to be sent to the Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. Similarly, matches used to be exported to Gwalior, Bhopal, Baroda and several other Native States. The selling price of a case of matches containing 50 gross of Matches (each box containing not more than 40 sticks) would be about Rs. 32/ to Rs. 34. The Excise duty payable on this one case at Re. 1 per gross amounts to Rs. 50. Thus the total selling price of this one case including the Excise duty would be about Rs. 82 to Rs. 84. If this case is sent to the Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, an additional duty of 5 per cent. is charged not on the Rs. 32 or Rs. 34 at which the Match Manufacturer sells it but on Rs. 82 or Rs. 84 which includes the Excise duty levied by the Government of India. In other words, the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam levies a further duty of 5 per cent on the Excise Duty or Rs. 50 levied by the Sovereign Government, viz. the Government of India. The result of this 5 per cent. duty is that it makes a difference of two annas per gross. This necessarily further means that the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam protects the Match Factories which exist in the Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam as against the Indian Match Factories which exist in British India. My Association has for a long time been complaining about this duty levied by the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. In fact Deputation of my Association waited upon a Minister of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam even before the Matches Excise Duty Act of 1934 came into force but without any result. It made a difference no doubt before the Matches Excise Duty was levied by the Government of India; but after the Matches Excise Duty has been levied by the Government of India, the payment of a further duty of 5 per cent. has made it impossible for the Indian Match factories in British India to be able to send their matches to the Territories of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. These are facts which the Government of India can easily verify.

INDIA GOVT. BLAMED

My Association wishes to point out that the Indian Match Factories working in British India are very greatly handicapped by the action of the Government of India in not taking any steps to safeguard the interests of the Indian Match Manufacturers and in any event to put them in the same position in which they were before the Matches Excise Duty Act of 1934 came into force. Similarly the Government of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has levied a duty of six annas per gross on matches manufactured in British India and imported into the territories of His Highness. Similarly a duty of four annas per gross has been levied by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Kotah. Some Native States have granted monopolies to Match factories which are situated in their territories with the result that the Indian Match factories in British India who used to send a large quantity of matches to numerous of these Native States cannot do so now at all. The Native States situate in Kathiawad have not entered into any treaty with the Government of India in respect of the Excise duty on Matches. These Native States allow the Match Factories situate in their Territories to sell Matches without any banderols on getting a fixed lump-sum from the Factories. Some of these unbanderolled Matches also find their way into British India.

As the very existence of the Indian Match Factories situate in Western India is at stake, my Association will deem it a great favour if you are good enough to grant an interview to a Deputation of my Association to be able to discuss all or any of the points mentioned in this letter, because, in spite of the length of this letter, my Association feels that it is impossible to put all arguments and reassure in this letter.

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"REALISE ASPIRATIONS OF SOCIETY"

"Writers Lack Experience", Says President Of Literary Conference

(From A Correspondent)
AMRAOTI, (By Mail).

The first session of the Berar depressed classes Literary Conference was held at Yeotmal on 15th inst. in the morning in the Town Hall, under the Presidentship of Mr. A. T. Walkey Editor Berar School Paper and Chief Secretary Vidarbha Literary Federation, Amraoti. After thinking the Reception Committee of the Conference Mr. Walkey said: "You must realize that you were born in adversity and you must remove it by making it expressive which should be your ideal. Do not let your mind be the middle class mind by reading novels which portray the comfortable life of the middle classes. You must realise what are the hopes, desires and aspirations of the society for which you write."

He deplored the lack of experience of most of the writers and asked whether it is not a perverted vision of the society when it extolls the spiritless bookish knowledge and disregards glowing experience? He criticised wordy intellectualism and said that this kind of senseless and illusory play of language has now become universal.

It is very easy for a literary person to create imaginary atmosphere by mere play of words. This gives rise to the perversion of real state of affairs and illusory forms and meaningless production is made in literature. Man moves in intellectual literature—from his birth. From the words that he learns in his early childhood up to his M.A., he is constantly moving in literature. He studies with great interest and sympathy the human emotions and ideas when he reads dramas and novels prescribed for his High School and College study. The literary writers must therefore realize how great is the responsibility on them. Continuing he said that the recent movement of Mahatma Gandhi to make industry the medium of education is a revolt against the prominence of literature. He said that this venture of Gandhiji will not only revolutionize the syllabus; but will also produce great changes in social intercourse. Education will become more concerned with active life and consequently the society and will lose illusory nature. Expression, education, and all-round development must be kept in view and industries which are proper to it must be fixed and substantiated.

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(5)

THREE NEW MEMBERS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS COMMITTEE

Mysore Government's Invitation To State Congress

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has issued the following order:—

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja greatly deplore the misunderstandings which have lately arisen, and which have interrupted that co-operation between the Government and all sections of the people which is so necessary for the constitutional progress of the State. Above all, His Highness the Maharaja and his Government deeply regret the tragic happening at Viduraswatham. They express again the deep sympathy which they feel for any innocent sufferers, and for the relations or dependents of all the sufferers in that unhappy incident. His Highness's subjects are aware that an impartial body of eminent gentlemen of high judicial experience has been appointed to investigate the whole matter, and that the Government are determined that the causes of the occurrence and sequence of events should be fully examined and brought to light.

His Highness's Government are happy to feel that these misunderstandings are now being cleared away and that the time has come when, with renewed vigour, the Government and all subjects of His Highness may together approach the task of determining how best the people may be further associated in the work of government—a task which will require the sustained and devoted labour of all who are anxious to promote the welfare of the State. With the assurance of this co-operation His Highness's Government are pleased to make the following declarations.

The Government understand that the Mysore State Congress are prepared now to co-operate with the Government in the task of constitutional reform; that they will act as a political party formed within the State and composed of subjects of His Highness, and that they intend to carry on their work in a peaceful and constitutional manner, as befitting a party which has declared its aim to be the attainment of responsible government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja. Having this belief, His Highness's Government are prepared to recognise the Mysore State Congress as a political organisation.

STATE CONGRESS TO SEND THREE MEMBERS.

The Government desire that all political organisations within the State should have the fullest opportunity to make constructive proposals in the Committee on Constitutional Reforms, and are, therefore, pleased to add to the members of that Committee three new members to be selected by the Mysore State Congress. They confirm explicitly, as they have previously made clear and as is implied in the Committee's terms of reference, that it is open to the Committee to discuss and recommend any plan for constitutional reform, including a plan for responsible government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja.

A powerful cause for misunderstanding has been cleared away by the declaration of the Mysore State Congress that the hoisting by it of the flag of the Indian National Congress has never been intended to be derogatory, hostile or disrespectful to the Mysore flag or to the throne of His Highness the Maharaja. To make this clear, the party, accepting the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, have decided that on all ceremonial occasions it shall hoist the Mysore flag and the flag of the Indian National Congress together, hoisting the latter flag alone at purely party meetings only. The Government have recently declared that their policy regarding the hoisting of the flag of the Indian National Congress is solely dictated by their determination—a determination that is shared by all His Highness's loyal subjects—that no act should be done or ceremony performed within the State which can be construed in any way as being inconsistent with that devotion and loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja which is felt throughout the length and breadth of the State. His Highness's Government are glad to know that the Mysore State Congress have unequivocally declared their loyalty in this way, and feel that no further misunderstanding need arise. They foresee no difficulty in adjusting points of detail which have not been made clear in the party's declaration, and propose to issue a further memorandum on these points shortly.

The Government understand that the Mysore State Congress, being prepared to co-operate with the Government in the onerous tasks which lie ahead, will now withdraw their civil disobedience and no-tax campaigns.

His Highness's Government, being assured that the recent clouds upon the political life of the State have been happily lifted, have already been pleased to order that all political prisoners should be released and all prohibitory orders withdrawn. These orders have been given effect to as far as has been practicable, and further orders in respect of pending cases are shortly to be issued. This act will, they hope, mark the conclusion of a period of doubt and difficulty, and the inauguration of a new era of progress and prosperity in the State.

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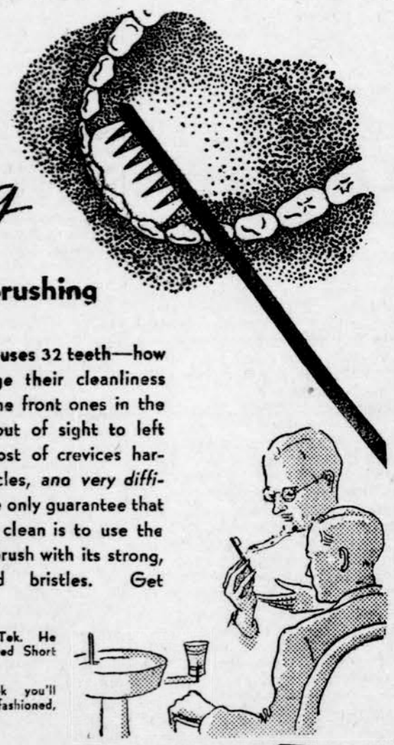

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DETENU TRAINING CAMPS TO GO?

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The "United Press" understands that in view of the fact that most of the Bengal detenus are at present under orders of home internment or village domicile, the Bengal Government have decided to abolish with effect from August next, all camps started for imparting training in some cottage industries to those among them who would express willingness to have it.

There were altogether five such camps which had during the last three years, trained about 100 detenus in various cottage industries.

These camps were so long managed by the Home Department, but these will now be taken over by the Agricultural Department for training unemployed young men.—United Press.

HINDUS IN HYDERABAD STATE

(Continued from page 6)

Public force	166,286	49,565
Public administration	218,679	105,949
Professions & liberal arts	143,063	46,559
Domestic services	234,563	87,758
Insufficiently described occupations	795,109	92,105

It will be seen from the above statement that Hindus, forming a majority of the population, naturally predominate in every walk of life, but, whereas their proportions are higher in the purely economic fields, they are not so high in the categories of public administration, professions and liberal arts. There are two main reasons for this. In the first place, relatively speaking a much larger proportion of Hindus live in rural areas as compared with Muhammadans, with the result that they prefer agricultural and other pursuits to such occupations as will force them to leave the land. The Urban inhabitants among Hindus similarly give preference to trade, banking and sometimes the legal professions. On the other hand, the City dwelling Muslims, at least the more educated among them, have for generations depended solely for their means of livelihood on the liberal professions and administrative posts. The comparative value which the two communities attach to higher administrative posts is seen from the fact that among the applicants of the Hyderabad Civil Service in 1926, 162 were Mohammedans and only 20 Hindus; while in 1937 the corresponding figures are 15 Hindus and 54 Muslims. The same tendency is revealed with regard to the applications for Asiatic and European scholarships submitted by candidates belonging to the two communities. The paucity of the Hindu candidates is also marked when the periodical selection of probationary Tahsildars is made and in the departmental examinations for non-gazetted service. There is, however, no lack of Hindu candidates aspiring for entry into the legal profession. For example the number of Hindu candidates that appears for the local pleader's examination is more than double the number of Muslim candidates.

The following tables show the number of candidates in the above mentioned examinations from both the communities:—

TABLE 'A' PLEADERS' EXAMINATION

Year.	Total No. of Applicants Hindus	Muslims.
1927	607	219
1928	610	227
1929	638	278
1930	704	327
1931	608	267

TABLE 'B' SCHOLARSHIP (EUROPEAN)

Year	Muslims	Hindus
1932	39	17
1933	38	8
1934	24	1
1935	14	3
1936	6	2
Total	121	31

TABLE 'C' DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION (REVENUE)

Years.	Total No. of applicants. Hindus.	Muslims	Total No Passed. Hindus.	Muslims.
1927	14	104	2	16
1928	18	62	—	2
1929	7	55	2	11
1930	8	24	—	1
1931	6	31	1	2
1932	13	47	2 (Parsi 2)	5 Parsi 1)
1933	17	53	1 (Parsi 2)	6 Parsi 1)
1934	12	62	2	9
1935	9	54	4 (Parsi 1) ('Xian 1)	20 ('Xian 1)
1936	10	49	5 (Parsi 1)	9 (Parsi 1)

TABLE 'D' DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION (CUSTOMS)

Years.	Total No. of applicants Hindus.	Muslims.	Total No. Passed. Hindus.	Muslims.
1927	15	59	1	3
1928	3	25	1	1
1929	4	42	—	2
1930	4	43	—	4
1931	5	79	—	5
1932	151	237 (others 3)	27	27
1933	155	246 (others 3)	38 (others 2)	71
1934	107	180 (others 2)	29	36
1935	74	159 (others 2)	8	27
1936	58	138 (others 3)	15	26

TABLE 'E' HYDERABAD CIVIL SERVICE

Years.	Total No. of applicants. registered. Hindus.	Muslims	Total No. of nominations for competitive Exam. Hindus.	Muslims.
1928	4	55	4	31
1929	22	49	16	37
1930	17	42	8	20
1931	12	41	5	20
1932	9	39	6	23
1933	25	54	7	30
1934	12	23	6	14
1935	12	27	6	19
1936	19	37 (Parsi 1)	9 (Parsi 1)	20
1937	15	54	7	23

The relative keenness of the two communities for State Service is strikingly illustrated by the number of candidates from each who come forward to compete in the annual Civil Service Examination. By rule 50 p.c. of the vacancies in the gazetted ranks are reserved for Hyderabad Civil Servants, the remainder being filled by promotion from below or otherwise. Once a year all candidates who possess the prescribed qualifications are required to appear before a Board of high officers After taking into consideration the candidate's college record, academic qualifications, family claims, social status and his general personality, the Board decided whether he should be permitted to appear in the competitive examination that follows. It is needless to say that the most scrupulous fairness is observed in granting such permission. The final selection depends entirely on the ability of the candidate to secure the necessary number of marks which would include him in the first five or six candidates to be chosen.

It is evident from the above, that not only for the Hyderabad Civil Service and the European Scholarships, but for the departmental examinations, Mohammedans come forward in larger numbers than the Hindus.

In Rural Areas

This, however, does not apply to the relative position of the two communities with regard to administrative offices in the villages where out of 99,184 village officers, 2,514 are Mohammedans and 95,259 Hindus. Nor does it apply to their relative proportions amongst the numerous holders of pattas, inams, rusums, religious jagirs and cash grants. The following statement gives the numerical strength of the two communities in the abovementioned categories:—

Hindus:—Pattadars 1,006,275; Inamdars 70,282; Rusumdars 3,351; Religious grants; Jagirs 46, Cash 1,156

Mohammedans:—Pattadars 67,-217; Inamdars 11,354; Rusumdars 197; Religious grants; Jagirs 47, Cash 886.

Safeguarding Malakand Hydro-Electric Works

SIMLA, May 20.

To guard against probable dangers, the advice of the Geological Survey of India was sought and an investigation lately made into the nature of the geological conditions and their effect on the stability and permanence of the Malakand Hydro-Electric Works.

In the detailed report submitted as a result of the investigations, mention is made of the liability of Malakand to earthquake shocks and it is stated that, even if disastrous shocks are not felt, a slight shock might be sufficient to cause movement of strata already in a precarious state of equilibrium. Recommendations have, accordingly, been made to ensure that this will not happen.—United Press.

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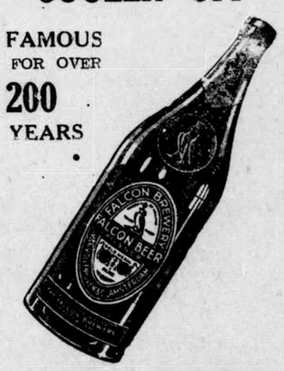

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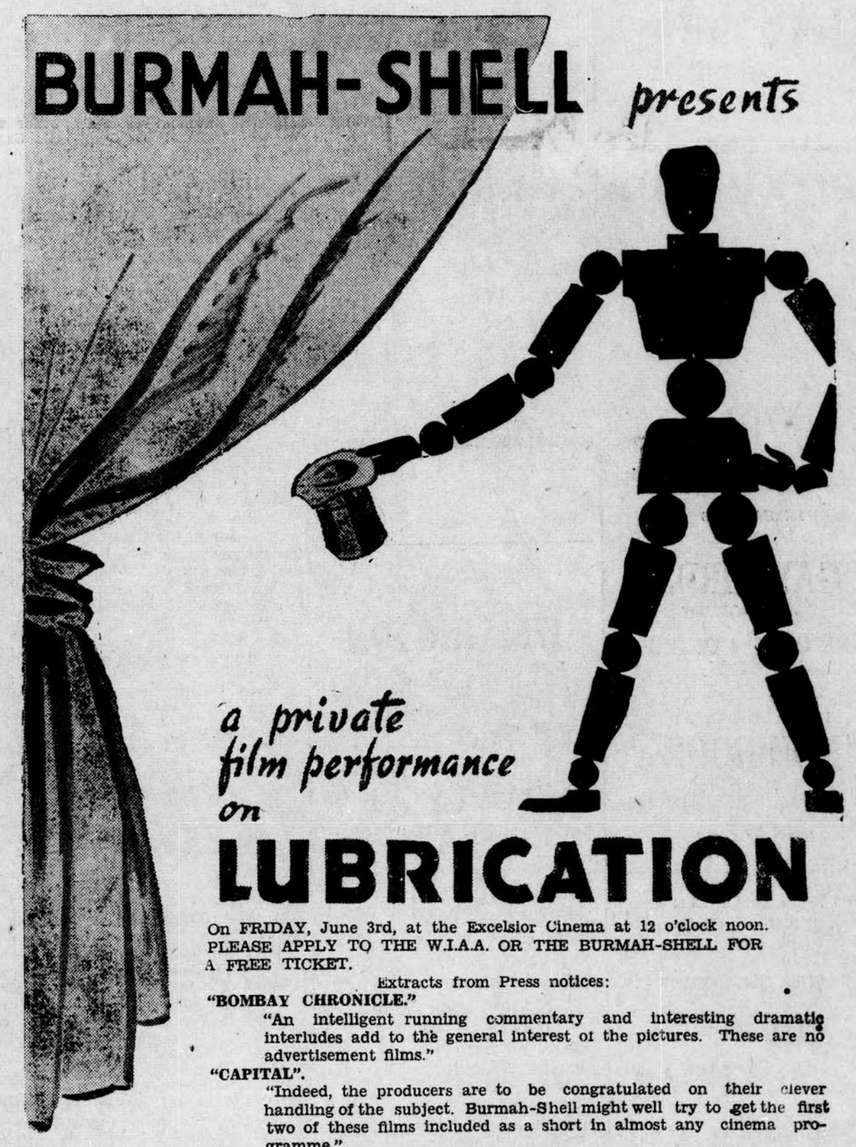

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ASSAULT ON ADDIS ABABA

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GREAT OFFENSIVE TO BE LAUNCHED SOON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DJIBOUTI: May 13.

While the British Government is trying to coerce the League of Nations into recognizing Mussolini's rape of Abyssinia, the numerous bands of patriotic Ethiopians, who are heroically resisting the Italian invaders of their motherland, seem to be gradually gaining the upper hand, as revealed in the following graphic description by our Abyssinian correspondent.

The British are busy helping the Italians. On one side they have asked the League of Nations to recognise Italian rule over a country which will soon be in the hands of Ethiopians On the other hand they are trying to force the Ethiopian refugees to go back to Ethiopia and live under Italian rule.

Three Ethiopian soldiers from British Somaliland came here lately and said that the British authorities had called Fitaurari Baeda and asked him to return back ot Ethiopia and live under Italian rule. They told him that they would arrange with the Italian authorities to treat him according to his rank.

RETURN OF ARMS

Fitaurari Baede informed the Governor that he had come in British Smaliland fully armed and now he was like a woman, if they liked justice and fair play they must return him back his arms and then he was sure to go back in his own way.

He was informed that the Government had thrown away all his arms into the sea. But surely the British Government has enough arms to spare a few hundred rifles for him. He was again told that it was against international law when he retorted that there were two laws one to be used for nations whom the British liked and the other whom they hated. When he saw there was no hope left for him, he made two requests, he said he was unarmed now and could easily be allowed to enter French Somaliland or be given permission to go to Palestine.

The Governor answered him that Mr. Plowman the Secretary had gone to Addis Ababa and was talking over things with the Italian Government there and Fitaurari must wait till Mr. Plowman returned back.

GUERILLA ATTACK

The Ethiopians have now heard that the League through Britain will recognise Italian rule over Ethiopia. So to show those affairs of Britain and France, who are now in Addis Ababa, they came one night and attacked Addis Ababa from the western side and kept fighting whole night in the town. Next morning no one knew where they had melted away

The Ethiopian forces are said to be at Furri, Dallati and other places which are very near Addis Ababa. They are said to be more than one hundred thousands in numbers heavily armed with enough machine and anti-aircraft guns.

As the rain is reported to have started falling the time is not very far when they will cast their last die and assault Addis Ababa from all sides. They are determined to take it or die in the attempt.

The whole of the Western Ethiopia is in their hands and Ethiopian bravery will prove to the world that they can do every thing in their own country.

MASSACRE OF CHIEFS

There is a place called Zaghie near Gore. When Ras Imirron was there he had made an Ethiopian called Galla Gorgis Goumar of this town—after the Italians arrived there this man submitted and the Italians gave him the same position but allowed him only 60 rifles. This man was a real patriot but was forced to submit. A few days after his submission a Dedjaz Mash with his two son was captured and hanged in Zaghie, a few days afterwards eight of the most important chiefs were taken away in aeroplane. People were informed that they were being sent to Rome. But these chiefs were thrown down and some girls who went to fetch wood found their corpses in the bush.

MARCH ON GOJJAM

When Galla Gorgis heard this he went and called a meeting where thousands decided to avenge their deaths or die, a plan was decided upon. Thousands of people cut big thick sticks to use against Italian troops. Galla Gorgis started the fight by killing 60 soldiers with rifle shots and thus doubling their rifles. The Zaghie garrison was first dealt with. They then went and waylaid a big Italian band and killing all of them had some hundred rifles. Of course this news spread like wild fire everywhere and in the month of October the garrison town of Behadur Gorgis was attacked and taken. Now the Ethiopians had collected thousands of rifles and machine guns, so they started marching on Gojjam where many noted chiefs were in action. The Gozzamies with these heavy reinforcements were able to clear Gozzam of all the Italians.

PLENTY OF ARMS

There was a Governor at Gondar who hearing about this trouble sent 14 thousand soldiers. It was then that the Ethiopians destroyed the ancient bridge built by King Fasil on Abbai River, but they waited for the Italians on the Gondar side. This column was attacked on 5th December, 1937 and the fighting continued for 4 days—only 76 Tigrean soldiers who asked for mercy were left alive. The Ethiopians now armed thousands of their men.

Again at the end of December the Governor sent 24 battalions and four thousand cavalry and this time again they fought for 4 days and four nights and after finishing off these they went and surrounded the remaining Italians in Gondar and thus were masters of these important Provinces. Now they have so many arms that they sell rifles and cartridges in the bazaar like before.

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★ REHAMAN etc.

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Season And Crop Reports Of Bombay Presidency

Year 1936-37 Shows Small Cotton Yield

The season and crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1936-37 issued by the Director of agriculture is as under:—

The rainfall received during the year was, in general, unevenly distributed, both as regards periodicity of fall and area and it was characterised by long breaks which had an adverse effect on agricultural operations and crops. In July and August the rainfall was markedly deficient over almost all the Province and caused considerable anxiety in the early part of the season. A long period of dry climatic conditions prevailed at this time and failure of 'kharit' crops seemed imminent in parts of North Gujarat and in the eastern districts of the South Deccan and the Karnatak. In other parts of the Province the situation was not so acute but was by no means satisfactory. Very opportune and welcome rains in September considerably alleviated the position of the agriculturists, especially, in the drought-affected tracts. The dry conditions, which prevailed in October, led to a second acute situation which, however, was somewhat relieved by substantial rainfall in the month of November.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

The area under food crops, i.e., cereals and pulses, sugarcane, and fruits and vegetables, showed a rise of 71,000 acres or 0.3 per cent. over the previous year and of 709,000 acres or 3.6 per cent. as compared with the average. Among the 'kharif' crops, bajri and rice dropped by 1,260,000 acres or 32.7 per cent. and by 141,000 acres or 7.2 per cent. respectively, as compared with the previous year. The big fall in the area under bajri was due partly to the extended cultivation under 'kharif jowar', but chiefly to insufficient sowing rain over a large part of the Deccan, which is the chief bajri tract in the province, and also in many places in the Karnatak. The reduction under rice may be attributed to deficient rains at the time of sowing especially in Gujarat, where it was mainly noticeable. The area under jowar which is grown both as a 'kharif' and rabi' crop, showed a considerable extension of 2,098,000 acres or 26.8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Under the 'rabi' crops wheat showed a decrease of 37,000 acres of 2.2 per cent. below the previous year, although it showed an appreciable increase of 231,000 acres or 16.2 per cent. as compared with the average. The area under gram also showed a reduction of 49,000 acres or 7.1 per cent. when compared with the area occupied by the crop during the preceding year.

NON-FOOD CROPS.

The area under non-food crops, which comprise cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds, showed a decrease of 273,000 acres or 3.0 per cent. below the previous year, although it showed an increase of 182,000 acres or 2.1 per cent. when compared with the average. The most noticeable decrease was in the area under cotton which showed a decline by 449,000 acres or 10.8 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The area under tobacco also declined by 15,000 acres or 9.4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Oil seeds on the other hand, showed an expansion of 188,000 acres or 9.6 per cent. over the preceding year and this increase may be attributed mainly to the extended cultivation under groundnut during the year under report. The net result of these variations in the food and non-food crops, as noted above, was that the total cropped area showed a slight decrease of 202,000 acres or 0.7 per cent. as compared with the previous year but an increase of 891,000 acres or 3.2 per cent. when compared with the average.

IRRIGATION AREA.

The area under irrigation showed an expansion of 45,000 acres or 4.2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, having increased from 1,061,000 in 1935-36 to 1,106,000 acres during the year under review. The increase was mainly noticeable in the Deccan where owing to the unfavourable character of the rains, greater use was made of the irrigation available. Gujarat and Konkan also contributed to the increase but there was a decrease of 15,000 acres in the Karnatak.

CROP YIELDS.

The outturn of food-grain crops was 3,675,000 tons as against 4,315,000 in the previous year. The average yield of cotton, including both early and late varieties, was 58 per cent. of the normal (100 denoting a normal i.e. twelve-anna crop); oil-seeds, 58 per cent. tobacco, 66 per cent. and sugarcane, 81 per cent. Although the depression in the prices of agricultural produce still persisted during the year, slight signs of improvement were visible both in food and cash crops in the most important centres of the province. Jowar stood at 16 seers (of 80 tolas) per rupee as against 21 in the previous year; bajri, 11 and 13; rise, 7 and 8; wheat, 7 and 8; ground-nut, 10 and 13 and cotton at Rs. 234 per khandi of 784 lbs against Rs. 207 in 1935-36.

LOWER OUTTURN.

On the whole, however, the average outturn of grain crops per acre was considerably lower than in the previous year This decrease was due to irregular and scanty rainfall which occurred over large tracts of the province. The long breaks gave cause for considerable anxiety over most of the province, and had it not been for the opportune and beneficial rains of September and November many tracts would have experienced scarcity and even famine conditions. This was particularly the case in North Gujarat and the South-Eastern portion of the province which suffered most from the insufficient and unevenly distributed precipitation As a result shortage of drinking water prevailed and fodder and grazing presented serious difficulty in these areas. There was also considerable migration of cattle, from these tracts to more favourable localities and numerous cattle were disposed of at low prices by cultivators who were unable to maintain them. This led Government to declare the existence of "scarcity" conditions in some parts. Government granted remissions and suspensions, distributed tagavi loans and doles and opened scarcity works to relieve the distressing situation.

ORISSA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Messages Of Leaders

CUTTAK, May 20

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following message to the Orissa Provincial Conference to be held here to-morrow:—

"I send my greetings and good wishes to the Provincial Conference at Cuttack. In these days when vast and complicated problems confront us, it is right that we should meet together, confer together, and discuss these problems both in their local aspects and their wider repercussions. In particulars, Utkal, like the rest of India, has to face the peasant problem, for with this is bound the future of the Indian people. We dare not accept conditions as they are. They must be changed."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has sent the following:—

"Gallant little Orissa has long proved itself staunch in the pursuit of Congress ideals. I trust that the forthcoming political conference will reiterate, with fresh energy and earnestness, Orissa's devotion to the cause of political freedom and economic regeneration."—United Press.

Memorial To G. Princip

BELGRADE (By Air Mail).

A memorial to Gravile Princip, the youth who assassinated the Archduke Ferdinand in 1914 at Sarajevo, is to be erected at Bosanski Grahovo, Princip's birthplace.

The memorial, which will cost nearly £4,000, will take the form of a building consisting of a reading room and other cultural institutions.

The funds for this monument are being raised by public subscription through a society which has been specially formed for this purpose.—Reuter.

60 EGGS SWALLOWED AT ONE SITTING

KNOXVILLE (Tennessee) By Mail).

Swallowing five dozen eggs earned victory for Mr. Robert Sauls, a young mill worker, in egg eating contest here.

Some of the eggs were peached and the rest boiled.

His nearest rival could manage only 42 eggs.—Reuter.

By 16 votes to four the general meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions has upheld the Executive's proposal to reject the proposed affiliation with Soviet Trade Unions.

It is announced that Sir Frederick Whyte who was President of the Indian Legislative Assembly from 1920 to 1925 and political adviser of the National Government of China from 1929 to 1932 will be Chairman of the Films Council to be appointed under the new Cinematograph Films Act.

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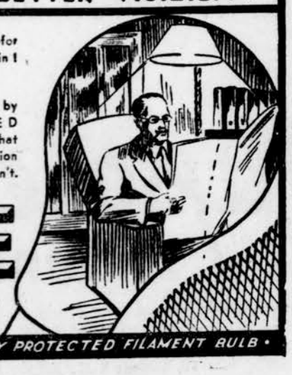

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Exploitation Of Teachers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—The present criterion of sanctioning grants to schools from Government funds is not satisfactory. In any educational institution where training in right type of citizenship is expected to be imparted it is the human element that counts most. If an educational inspector is supposed to be an agency in determining grants to schools, he must see 'inter alia' how far the humblest of teachers' staff is happy and contented as well as efficient, whether the standard of life he can afford to live is not far removed from that of his boss. I wonder if any inspector does so now.

The deliberations and resolutions in annual secondary teachers' conference do not go much beyond formulating Provident Fund schemes and demanding registration of professionally qualified teachers. In fact the exploitation and harassment of helpless educated needy teachers is so ruthless that a special organisation of the type of 'vigilance association' or 'association for prevention of cruelty to animals,' has become necessary especially in the cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad etc. for it is little or no exaggeration to say that a mill worker or a shopkeeper's servant or even a pack bullock for that matter is not treated worse and exploited in a lesser degree than an educated teacher in these days of unemployment. One more committee would not be out of place to go into the details of this question. The overhauling of education will not be complete unless and until this problem is attacked fairly and squarely.—Yours etc.

AN OVERHAULER.

Sir Chimanlal's Radio Talk

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In his radio talk Sir Chimanlal Setalvad consoles his Socialist friend by lecturing him to the effect that inequality is everywhere—in nature, in the stars, in the planets and so on and therefore logically his Socialist friend should not cry aloud when he finds himself crushed down under the inequality of the capitalist system. If his Socialist friend is not satisfied with such kind of philosophy and still dares to grumble he draws the red herring of a civil war by saying: "You want to uproot the present structure of society and enforce perfect equality among all people. This is an idle dream which, if attempted to be enforced, must lead to civil war."

Such logic though typical of the capitalists will appeal to no sane man and no men of sympathy will give any credence to it. As a counter-argument a Socialist also can easily say, "Look at the Heaven and see how equitably does it present itself everywhere. Look at the Sun and see how equitably does it distribute its rays to all places. Look at the Air and see how equitably does it flow in the richest capitalist chamber as well as in the poorest labourer's cottage." Such kinds of arguments on the part of Sir Chimanlal without any consideration and sympathy cannot go a very long way to support the condemned and oppressive capitalist system as we find it to-day.

A state should be conducted with sympathy and goodwill. What is a state but an enlarged family? In a family one son may be brilliant, the second dull-headed, the third, lame and the fourth blind. Now if the father of the family distributes his love proportionately to the capacities of his sons without any consideration and sympathy in that case, we cannot call his love as father's love. It is the devil's love or the love of self-interest personified. Again, if because a son is brilliant if the father allows him to crush his other unfortunate brothers under his heels, then he is not the father to all other unfortunate children but is their deadly enemy.

Similarly a society or a state if it wishes the welfare of all its subjects, can ill-afford to give licence to a particular class to exploit another class.—Your etc.

A. C. SEN.

JEWS IN POLAND

International Missionary Council's Review Of Situation

A report on the situation of the Jews in Poland has resently been prepared by the International Missionary Council (156 Fifth Avenue, New York). Two of the Council's members, Cannon S. Gould and Mr. Conrad Hoffman Jr. recently returned from Poland where they studied the problem. The following are a few extracts from the report.

Influence From Russia

"During the 19th and early 20th century large numbers were forced by the Russian Authorities to remove from Russia proper and live within "The Pale", i.e., west of the eastern boundary of Poland as it existed before the partition of the country between Russia, Austria and Germany. This increase, however, was adjusted by emigration particularly to the United States of America. On the establishment of the Bolshevik regime in Russia other thousands crossed by surreptitious means the boundary into Poland. Further thousands of Polish Jews have returned in recent times from Germany. The net result is that in a total population of approximately 35,000,000 Poland possesses about 3,500,000 Jews or 10 per cent of its people. A proportion larger, by far, than that of any other country apart from Palestine."

"Present day students of the situation of the Jews in Poland are confronted by two governing and apparently contradictory facts. The first fact is that during all the strife and upheavals of the centuries the privileges granted in 1343 by Casimir the Great have in general, been maintained: the scond is the fact that today Poland is the subject of a widespread publicity calling into question its good faith and denouncing its alleged anti-semitic spirit and practices.

No Anti-Semitism

"The general charges, whether levelled against the people as a whole or the Central Government of the country cannot, in our judgment be sustained."

"With regard to the Polish people as a whole, a group of Jewish intelligentsia volunteered the statement, "The peasants are not anti-semitic, the workers are not anti-semitic, the government is not anti-semitic."

"With regard to the Government, it is sufficient to persue the pertinet paragraphs from the revised constitution adopted in 1935."

Anti-Semitic Propaganda

"What appears to be true is that a good deal of anti-semitic literature and propaganda is being distributed and conducted: and that unscrupulous agitators, for their own ends, engender and take advantage of opportunities for the arousing of more hatred and violence."

"There seems to be a well-grounded suspicion that local authorities fail sometimes in an immediate and effective suppression of acts of spoilation of vengeance visited upon a Jewish community. These outbreaks occur, as a rule, in unexpected places and run their course before the central authorities have time and force sufficient for their control. On the other hand, brutal exploitation of the poor non-Jew as Jew, by the middlemen is sweatshop home industries in the provincial towns, serves to provoke such violent outbreaks."

"The existing situation is undoubtedly both alarming and dangerous. Unless held and repressed with a firm hand it is liable to get increasingly out of control with results which may effect very seriously the welfare and the fair name of Poland."

Solutions.

"The question of solutions is a subject concerning which may both Poles and Jews, are seriously disturbed but few are agreed."

"The First Solution usually suggested is emigration. This method before the War, solved in measureable degree, (there are 4,000,000 and more poles in the U.S.A. and probably 1,500,000 Polish Jews.) The over-population of the Jews in the urban centres and the over-population of the peasants in the rural areas—for the relief of both sections emigration is an urgent need. It is not proposed as a discriminatory measure against the Jews.

"The Second Solution proposed, is industrialisation. For an adequate industrialisation of the country, with its great undeveloped wealth, large sums of foreign capital would be required. For the entrance of these, other questions apart, a condition of stability in internal economic and social peace appears to be a first requisite.'

"The Third Solution is the complete co-operation in mutual goodwill and helpfulness of Jew and Gentile alike in a great task of devoted service and self sacrifice for the good of Poland.

Declaration of Loyalty.

"To these vital ends we earnestly repeat our belief that a greater effort of mutual understanding and co-operation than now exists, is required; and with a due sense of unworthiness and respect we suggest:

"First that a united declaration by the Jewish leaders and people of their entire and undivided loyalty to the Polish State and of their readiness to live and serve for its welfare and progress, would furnish a contribution of the greatest value to the immediate appeasement and final solution of their present difficulties.

Second that an immediate duty rests upon all religious forces of the country to allay, the present suspicions: to correct the psychological and decisive forces of evil which are now abroad: to unite in the bonds of Christian principle "in love serve one another." This duty, while incumbent upon all, rests we believe in an especial degree upon the Roman Catholic Church.

International Question.

Finally we record our conviction that the question of the future of the Jews now in Poland is essentially one of international proportion. International, not in the sense of external interference in the domestic affairs of an independent country, but international from the standpoint that certain great questions which in their size and complexity affect the welfare and progress of humanity far beyond their regional boundaries, should be a concern of humanity in the wider areas affected. A concern once more, not of criticism and interference, but of brotherly interest and assistance."

TILT AT LEAGUE IN "GENEVA"

Mrs. Shaw On Her Husband's New Play

LONDON, (By Mail)

George Bernard Shaw, at the age of 82, is wrestling with a new play. It deals with the situation in Europe.

He is to call it "Geneva," and in it he has a tilt the League of Nations—and at the dictators at the same time.

Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin will figure in it in thin disguises.

"It is not really a new play," Mrs. Shaw told the "Daily Herald" recently. "He has been working on it so long, but now it is nearly completed.

"Weather it will be put on at the Malvern Festival is still problematical. The Festival is not until August; the play will be ready but whether Mr. Shaw will agree to it being presented there is still a matter for consideration.

"The League of Nations is only indirectly involved its theme is the international situation generally."

The chances are that, like "The Millionairess," his last play, it may not have a London production for years. "The Millionairess" has been seen by more people on the Continent than in Britain, where it was produced by the Malvern and Bexhill repertory companies.

Meanwhile the G.B.S., who is so unlike the caustic G.B.S., has been doing a good turn to the widow of his friend, Frank Harris.

At her request, he has "edited" Frank Harris' banned "Life of Oscar Wilde," published abroad 22 years ago, but forbidden in this country.

He has modified those sections of the book which brought it under the ban, but has compensated for that by adding a 15,000-word preface in the usual trenchant Shavian vein.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the new Secretary for Air, made a personal contact with leading aircraft manufacturers on Wednesday, when he took advantage of the routine meeting of the Council of the Society of British Aircraft constructors to pay a visit and hear views of the industry on the production problems of the royal air force expansion.

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Dr. Ambedkar To Court Imprisonment?

IF KHOTE BILL IS NOT PASSED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

MAHAD, May 19.

Since the peasant march in Bombay on January 10th of this year the Konkan peasantry is seething with enthusiasm. It was they who mustered strong in Bombay under the banner of the Independent Labour Party.

The organisation of the I L P has of late has grown to such an extent that the Party workers are finding it difficult to cope with the work. With a view to assure the peasant masses the Party Branch decided to hold meetings and conferences of the tenant peasants all through out the Konkan area.

Since Ratnagiri district is practically in the hands of Khots the major portion of the meetings were confined to that area.

The population of the district is somewhere near 13 lacs and majority of them is comprised of Kunbis who form the bulk of the Khoti tenants. It can safely be said that out of the population of 13 lacs nearly 6 to 10 lacs groan under the tyrannical heals of the Khots.

The first of the conference was at Kankavli in the south Ratnagiri. Here it was mainly confined to the Untouchable masses. Dr. Ambedkar who presided over the Conference exerted the Assembly to take to clean life. He asked them to assert their rights in co-operation with those who are being exploited by the upper strata of the society.

He remarked that the India's freedom lies not only in shaking of the shackels of foreign rule but of every kind of slavery. He told them that the masses in this country are the slaves of the landlords, capitalists and the Brahmins. All of these classes exploit the masses to their advantage.

He particularly attacked Brahmanism which has eaten into the vitals of the society and taught the masses to suffer without protest. The Conference was attended by about 6,000 people from all over the south of the district.

After this the next meeting was organised at Deorukh about 100 miles away from Kankavli. The meeting was attended by about 4,000 peasants belonging to all castes and community including the Muslim masses.

THREAT OF NON-PAYMENT OF TAX.

Dr. Ambedkar, Messrs. Chitre, Pradhan, Tipnis, Kowle and others addressed the gathering. All of them asked the masses to be ready to face any situation that may arise in case the Khoti system is not abolished immediately.

Dr. Ambedkar told the masses that in case his bill were nat passed he and his Independent Labour Party would carry on such campaign as would end this system. He would, immediately asked the party organisation and the peasants to refuse to give any thing to the khots and court arrests in case the Government and executive side with the khots.

He was out to win political power in which the exploiter masses would become real masters. The I. L. P. would not hesitate at any time to take direct action against the power that may be which comes in the way of freeing the masses from the yoke of the khots, landlords and capitalists.

The next meeting was at Aravli. The third one was at Chiplun. Here the audience was more than 10,000.

While addressing the meeting Dr. Ambedkar made it perfectly clear that he would be the first man to court imprisonment in case his bill is thrown out by the legislature He said that the Congress and the Congress Governments were not taking the due notice of the sufferings of the poor but were making all efforts to strengthen the interests of the rich and the exploiters.

He could not conceive that the organisation could at any time advance simultaneously the interests of rich and the poor, peasants and landlords, tenants and the khots, capitalists and the workers.

On his questioning the assembly in one voice replied that they would court arrests and imprisonments in case the khoti system were not abolished before the end of the year. Dr. Ambedkar, Messrs. Chitre, Tipnis, Pradhan, Ghatge, Kowle and others told the peasants to stop paying anything to the khots next year.

Similar meetings were addressed at Guhagar, Dapoli and Khed. The gathering always numbered between 5,000 to 10,000 at every place.

The whole of the District is now surcharged with the atmosphere of non-payment to the khots and to fight out the system at any cost. The masses feel fully assured that they have now a party which is determined to stand by them through thick and thin.

The I.L.P. is making all preparations to stop the payment of the dues of the Khots next year in case the Bill is thrown out or the Congress Government resorting to dilatory method of putting off the consideration of the Bill.

A regular list of those who would sacrifice their anything and would court arrests is under preparation in a few centres of the Party. Great interest is being attached as to what the Congress Government would decide in the matter.

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The new French warship "Le Hardi" which was launched in France during mail week.

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New Bus Service For Juhu

Transport facilities by road to and from the suburbs have increased with great rapidity. The extension of the bus services to Jogeshwari and Trombay are indications of the growing demands for such services. Parts of the suburbs, however, remain unlinked. For instance, there has been a long-left want of the extension of the bus service running between Santa Cruz and Juhu.

Of late, there has been a tremendous rush for a change from the sultry weather of Bombay and the population of Juhu, the Bombay's popular health resort, is fast increasing. The Theosophical Colony has been established since the past few years housing over 50 families. The Hindu Sanatorium, recently constructed by the Kothari Charities, has been accommodating a good many Hindu families, but of a temporary nature. Permanent hotels have been patronised in and out of season and this famous health resort of Bombay is on the verge of assuming big proportions.

In view of these fast changes, representations were made to the Bandra Bus Service asking them to afford the residents of the Theosophical Colony, the Kothari Hindu Sanataroum and the Juhu Village, transport facilities by extending their bus service from Juhu to Juhu Village

The Bandra Bus Service having realised the difficulties of the residents, have agreed in consultation with the D.S.P., Bandra, to extend the service, and with effect from the 16th of this month a regular bus service has been operating on the route.

The rates of fare have been kept as low as possible and are such as to suit the pockets of all classes. One can now go to Juhu from Santa Cruz Station for one anna, to Theosophical Colony for one anna and a half, and to Juhu Village for two annas.

The bus service, on the whole, is proving a great relief to occasional visitors to Juhu and is being well patronised.

MR. N. M. KAMTE SAILS FOR ENGLAND

First Indian To Rise To Position Of Deputy Commissioner

Mr. N. M. Kampte, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., Bombay, sailed for England on Thursday night by s.s. "Conte Verde."

He was seen off at the Victoria Dock, by a large number of Police Officers, most of whom were Indians. He was profusely garlanded.

Mr. Kampte is the first Indian officer of the Indian Police Force, to occupy such a high position in the galaxy of police officers.

Everyone who is acquainted with Mr. Kampte and who has seen him in his college days, and in his professional work, knows that he possesses an intelligence keen and unsleeping. In 1923, after finishing the third-year-course of the Indian Police examination in a short period of nine months, he appeared for the departmental examination in 1934, and was sent to Ahmedabad. He was confirmed as Assistant Superintendent

Mr. N. M. Kampte.

of Police in the same year. He discharged his duties in a most dignified manner during the most trying times. In the Sholapur imbroglio of 1930 he earned appreciation on all sides for his treatment of the political prisoners with consideration while performing his duty to the Government.

PRAISEWORTHY WORK IN PANCHMAHALS

Again in the Panchmahals district he carried on his work so efficiently and well that it elicited praise from staunch Congressmen like Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam.

Mr. Kampte was the first Indian to be posted at Bandra as the District Superintendent of Police. After a successful regime in Bandra in 1934, he was transferred to Kolaba and thereafter to Thana.

His merit was well appreciated when he was gazetted Principal of the Training School and again this was the first time that an Indian was selected to this post. But as his services were needed in Bombay, he was transferred here in November, 1936, at a time when the City was in the grip of communal rioters and hooligans. Communal riots again broke out in Bombay in May, 1937 and Mr. Kampte was the first to rush to the affected area and even before other officers arrived he tackled the situation with commendable skill.

Bombay has become the hot bed of gambling which has been allowed to grow to a colossal dimension. Much of the credit in putting a check on this wide-spread evil of Sutta-Khel goes to Mr Kampte. The skill he has shown in bringing Suttorias to book is not only a matter of admiration but is also a tribute to his unbiassed judgment.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT IN BIHAR

Committee Formed With Rajen Babu As President

PATNA, (By Mail.)

A Provincial Muslim Mass Contact Committee, with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President, was formed at a meeting of the Bihar Muslim Congress Workers' Conference.

The function of the Committee, it was decided by a resolution, would be to form District Mass Committees; to publish literature on economic, agrarian and other problems; to publish a newspaper to advocate the policy and represent the ideology of the Congress; to emphasise class and economic interests and make this the main plank of the programme of work; to attract Muslim masses through village reform, rural reconstruction etc. to teach and popularise Urdu among Muslim masses and enlist them as members of the Congress.

It was further resolved that the Committee should also have Hindu members and that the President of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Presidents of the District Congress Committees should be 'ipso facto' Presidents of the Provincial Muslim Mass Contact Committee and the District Committee respectively.

The following is the personnel of the Provincial mass contact committee:—President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad; Vice-President Maulana Abdul Wahad; General Secretary. Prof. Abdul Bari; Secretary of the Department of Publicity. Mr. Abdul Baqi; and Office Secretary Mr. Razi Azimabadi.—A.P.

INQUIRY INTO SUKKUR BARRAGE DEBT

India Govt. May Appoint Commission

KARACHI, May 20.

The "Daily Gazette" understands that, as the outcome of the recent discussions at Simla between the Sind Governor and the Viceroy, the Government of India contemplate ppointing a special Commission of Enquiry to go into the question of Sukkur Barrage Debt from Sind, and report in the light of modern conditions.—United Press.

"PRINCIPAL INFORMATION OFFICER"

A Press Communique states:—It has been decided that the Director, Bereau of Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, will in future be styled "Principal Information Officer", the Deputy Director "Deputy Principal Information Officer" and the "Additional Deputy Directors "Information Officers".

Madras Broadcasting Station To Open On June 6

MADRAS, May 18.

The Madras Broadcasting Station will be opened on June 6. The Trichinopoly Station is expected to be ready for service towards the end of September.

Mr. C. V. Rajam, Special Officer, Madras Presidency Broadcasting, left Madras this morning for Delhi to see how the village sets in the Delhi area are working. He will also undergo training in the work connected with rural broadcasting.

It is likely that the work in connection with the installation of about 20 sets in the four districts of Salem, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Chittoor will be taken in hand early next month.—United Press.

The Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare will review progress of air raid precautions scheme in wireless speech on Monday next and will make renewed appeal for volunteers.

Delhi Sores, Monsoon Boils, etc.

indicate impure and weakened blood and unless you get this corrected you will always be liable to recurrences of these uncomfortable and distressing eruptions.

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Obtainable in 4- and 8-oz. bottles from all dispensaries, pharmacies and dealers.

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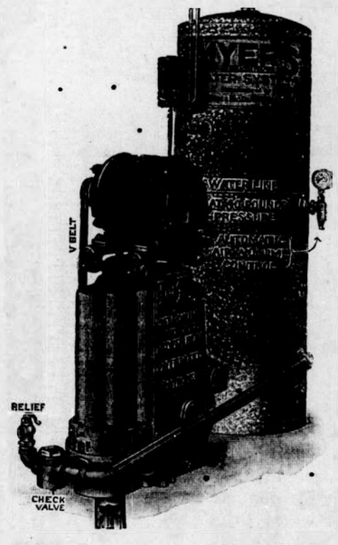

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Messrs. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.,
49, Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay. (1).

B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

Weather being fine the following cruises will be run from Apollo Bunder at the timing stated against each:

1938.		P.M.	P.M.
Saturday, 21st May	"Lakshmi" — Round "Dufferin" —	6-30	to 7-30
Sunday 22nd May	"Lakshmi" — Round "Dufferin" —	6-30	to 7-30

Fare per person: Rs. 0-12-0.

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.

MUSIC: LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

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Every young man, Married or Single, Rich or Poor, has someone dependent on him and it is his duty to ensure that such dependents would be left adequately provided for, in the event of his death.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Long Term New Rupee Loan Oversubscribed

GILT-EDGED MARKET FIRM

Gold Prices Improve But Silver Steady

BETTER TONE IN SHARE BAZAR

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, May 20

MONEY

The local money market was practically unaffected by the floatation of the new rupee loan, applications for which in cash aggregated about Rs. 10 crores, of which only Rs. 5 crores were accepted. Call funds temporarily hardened to 1-1|4 per cent. yesterday, but there were not many borrowers at this rate; otherwise the quotation remained unchanged at 3|4 per cent. throughout. Unlike in the past, the sale of Treasury Bills was continued even though a new rupee loan was issued during the week, but this did not affect the market since renewals were met by maturities which amounted to Rs. 1-1|2 crores. Out of a total amount of Rs. 1,18,25,000 only Rs. 1 crore were accepted at a slightly higher rate of Rs. 1-6-11 per cent. per annum as compared with Rs. 1-6-4 last week. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore are invited next week. The statement of the Reserve Bank of India made up to May 13 shows a decrease of Rs. 69 lacs in Government Deposits with the Bank, as also an increase of Rs. 19 lacs in their temporary borrowings from the Bank which now aggregate Rs. 52 lacs. No changes of any importance are revealed in the Imperial Bank statement, except for a decrease of Rs. 106 lacs in the item of "Bills Discounted & Purchased." Term money rates were unchanged at 1-1|4 per cent. for three months and 1-1|2 per cent. for six months.

The Bank of France has reduced its discount rate from three to 2-1|2 per cent. with effect from May 12, 1938.

GILT EDGED

The announcement of a 3 per cent. 1963-65 Government of India Rupee loan at Rs. 98 had a slightly depressing effect on the gilt-edged market since the terms of issue of the new loan were considered somewhat more favourable as compared with the return on existing securities. There was a slight recession all-round. The quotation for 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper declined from Rs. 98-13 to Rs. 98-8, while 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan was quoted at Rs. 114-1 for sellers with few buyers. Following the announcement that the new loan was oversubscribed within five minutes after the opening, the market reacted favourably and 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper improved to Rs. 98-12. Other scrips were, however, unchanged; 2-3|4 per cent. 1948-52 loan closed at Rs. 100-4, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds at Rs. 102-12 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 102-14. 3-1|2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was marked at Rs. 106-2 and 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 108-6. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 loan was steady around Rs. 119-12 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan around Rs. 118-1. Business in 5 per cent. 1934-44 loan was done at Rs. 104, while 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan changed hands at Rs. 107-1 and 5-1|2 per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 101-12. 3-1|2 per cent. India Sterling Stock, in the London market, gradually declined from the opening level of £92-3|4 to £92-1|4 at the finish.

NEW RUPEE LOAN

It was announced by the Government of India's Finance Department on May 13, 1938, that a 3 per cent. 1963-65 loan, amounting to approximately Rs. 15 crores will be issued shortly, subscriptions for which will be received on May 19. Subscriptions may be in the form of cash, or five and a half per cent. 1938-40 loan or five per cent 1939-44 loan. The new loan will be issued at Rs. 98 per cent and will be redeemable at par not earlier than 1963 and not later than 1965.

Five and a half per cent. 1938-40 loan and five per cent. 1939-44 loan will be accepted in subscription to the new three per cent. 1963-65 loan at Rs. 101-12 and Rs. 104 respectively per 100 (nominal) of the securities tendered. In addition to the advance interest payable, interest at the rate of five and a half per cent. per annum on the five and a half per cent. 1938-40 loan and at the rate of five per cent per annum on the five per cent. 1939-44 loan, upto May 18, 1938, inclusive, on the securities accepted for conversion, will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the new securities.

RESULT

The new 3 per cent. 1963-65 loan which was opened at 10 a.m at the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, on Thursday, March 19, 1938, was oversubscribed in less than five minutes. The total figures, states a Reserve Bank of India Press communique, are already in excess of Rs. 15 crores, and partial allotment is being made to subscribers in cash on the following basis:

Up to Rs. 5,000 in full.
Between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 Rs. 5,000
Above Rs. 10,000 50 per cent.

It may be noted that it is after a lapse of nearly two years that the Government of India have issued a long term loan. The available surplus for investment was, therefore, large, and accordingly it was a foregone conclusion that the loan will be oversubscribed immediately after the opening. Furthermore, the terms of conversion offered to 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan and 5-1|2 per cent. 1938-40 loan were fairly attractive. Since the outstanding amount of these two loans was in the vicinity of Rs. 47 crores, it was not too much to expect the subscription of Rs. 10 crores to come in immediately at the opening. The 3 per cent. loan of such a long duration, however, is not favoured by the average investor, although under the present monetary situation the 3 per cent. Issue at Rs. 98 will be regarded as reasonably attractive.

EXCHANGE

Sterling Exchange was steady in the early part, but a slight feeling of easiness was manifest towards the close owing to lack of business. The steadiness in the earlier part was partly sentimental and partly the result of a moderate amount of fresh business transacted for export of gold. Merchandise export bills, however, were conspicuous by their absence, and accordingly the tendency towards the close was a shade quieter. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 5-29|32d. at the opening, but there were buyers at that rate towards the close, sellers quoting 1s. 5-7|8d.

In the foreign exchanges in London, the dollar tended to appreciate in terms of sterling, the sterling|dollar cross-rate improving from 497.50 cents to 496.28 cents on Wednesday. But at this stage, there was a slight reaction and the rate reversed to 496.93 cents, closing at 496.68 cents. The premium on three months' forward dollars moved tamely between 0.61 cents and 0.64 cents during the week. The franc was stable throughout the week around 177.70 to the pound, but the discount on three months' forward position widened gradually and was quoted at frs. 0.960 at the close following the disturbing news about the Franco-Italian talks. The belga was subject to considerable fluctuations owing to the split in the Belgium Government and the formation of a new Cabinet. Towards the close, however, the movements were narrow in this currency. After weakening to 29.56 to the pound, the belga recovered sharply to 29.48, but cheapened once again at the close to 29.51 to the pound. The guilder moved between 8.98-1|4 and 8.97-9|16, while the Italian lira oscillated between 94.55 and 94.32. Among the Far Eastern exchanges, the Shanghai dollar weakened persistently from 11-3|4d. to 10-5|8d. at the close, while the yen held rigidly around 1s. 2d. throughout the week.

GOLD

The price of gold moved in sympathy with the dollar and the sterling|rupee exchange and after a long lapse of time, prices ruled near the export parity and a fair volume of business was transacted for export. The quotation for ready opened at Rs. 34-15-6 and, after ruling steady at that level during the week, advanced to Rs. 35-0-9 at the finish. During latter part, fresh business for export once again became impossible since quotations ruled above export parity. Although there is a stock of spot gold aggregating about 1,00,000 tolas, dealers are unwilling to part with it since there is no cover in the market, the speculative business being negligible. The London price of the metal advanced gradually from 139s. 10-1|2d. to 140s. 1-1|2d. on Tuesday and after declining to 140s., improved once again to 140s. 1-1|2d. at the close. The premium on gold over the dollar arbitrage parity varied between 1-1|2d. and 1|2d. The price of sovereigns was steady in sympathy with bar gold and the quotation advanced from Rs. 22-8-6 to Rs. 22-8-9 for spot and forward. Arrivals from upcountry average some 12,000 tolas a day, while the average daily offtake is about unchanged at 1,500 tolas. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,76,157 in gold bullion and coins, while last week's shipment to London per s.s. "Viceroy of India" is valued at Rs. 28 lacs. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 35-0-9 and Rs. 34-15 for spot, Rs. 35-0-9 and Rs. 34-15-3 for May settlement and Rs. 35-1-3 and Rs. 34-15-6 for June settlement.

SILVER

In the absence of any encouraging advices from abroad, the local silver market ruled quiet during the period under report and prices tended to be low. The speculative turnover in the market was comparatively small although the offtake of ready silver continues about unchanged from last week at about 100 bars a day. The quotation for spot, after an initial improvement from Rs. 49-10 to Rs. 49-12 mid-week, declined gradually to Rs. 49-5-6 at the close. June settlement was quoted at about four annas under May owing to the smallness of supplies which amounted to not more than 2,500 bars. In addition to this, however, there are about 1,500 bars of silver received by the mail boat. The London price of the metal moved narrowly tween 18-3|4d. and 18-11|16d., while two months' forward delivery was practically unchanged throughout at 18-7|16d. Silver coins worth Rs. 49,484 were imported during the week. Yesterday's arrivals per s.s. "Maloja" are valued at £1,34,000, while silver worth £4,300 is 'en route' to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 49-12 and Rs. 49-5-6 for spot; Rs. 49-10 and Rs. 49-4-6 for May settlement and Rs. 49-7 and Rs. 49-1-6 for June settlement.

SHARES.

The local Stock Exchange presented a somewhat better tone during the week and scrips dealt in for cash showed a hardening tendency. The turnover was, however, comparatively small.

Hydro-Electrics were prominent, Andhra Valleys advancing from Rs. 1,425 to Rs. 1,445, Powers from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,372-8 and Bombay Trams from Rs. 123-7 to Rs. 124-1. Tata Hydros gained from Rs. 152-8 to Rs. 155-10 at the close. Among Bank and Railway shares, Bank of Indias improved from Rs. 139 to Rs. 141 at the end, while Central Banks were marked a fraction up to Rs. 31-8. Imperial Bank Fully Paids, after rising to Rs. 1,555 mid-week, fell down to Rs. 1,547-8 at the end, while Partly Paids remained steady around Rs. 385 for the major part of the week, firming up at the close to Rs. 387-8. Reserve Banks were held rigidly around Rs. 116-4. Ahmedabad Prantij Rlys. were dealt in at Rs. 946-4, while Tapti Valleys, after remaining unchanged at Rs. 718-12 during the early part, shot up to Rs. 740 at the close. In the forward section, Steel shares moved comparatively within a narrow range, Tata Iron Defds. after an initial improvement to Rs. 962-8, declined to Rs. 927-8, but closed better at Rs. 946-4, while Ordys. gained from Rs. 227 to Rs. 228-3 mid-week, then declined to Rs. 222-8, closing steadier at Rs. 225-8. Among the Cotton Mills, Bombay Dyeings gained well night 15 pts. to Rs. 818-12 mid-week, and after a setback to Rs. 808-12, closed better at Rs. 820; Centuries likewise were marked up at Rs. 241-4, and after a temporary fall to Rs. 235, closed at Rs. 240; Central Indias touched Rs. 235, but closed weak at Rs. 230-10, while Colaba Lands changed hands at Rs. 148-12 mid-week, and after declining to Rs. 143-12, closed higher at Rs. 146-4; Gokaks were done at Rs. 149-4 and Kohinoors at Rs. 262-8; while New Greats moved between Rs. 200 and Rs. 206-4. In the Miscellaneous Group, Associated Cements continued to attract investors and there was some bear-covering, with the result that the quotation rose up from Rs. 118-4 to Rs. 124 towards the close. Belapurs were also firmer, the quotation advancing from Rs. 141-4 to Rs. 148-12. Bombay Burmas were down to Rs. 508-12 mid-week, but scored a good rally at the close to Rs. 513-12, while Scindia Steams were virtually unchanged around Rs. 18-2.

CALCUTTA.

The price of Hessians for forward delivery declined from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-6-6, but closed a fraction better at Rs. 6-7, while Jute shares ruled dull throughout the week, closing somewhat easier.

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FREE with every large bottle this handsome wine-glass.

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HE works hard—and is undoubtedly successful. Yet he has also ample energy to spend upon life's pleasures. He has the brisk step, the clear eye and stamina of a man half his age. In short, he has the unfailing energy which comes from constantly-renewed VITALITY. For this he thanks Hall's Wine.

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Hall's Wine ensures VITALITY—because Hall's Wine creates nervous energy, keeps the blood rich and healthy and adds splendid tone to the whole system. Begin a bottle of Hall's Wine today—and watch the benefit it brings.

HALL'S WINE is prepared to a Doctor's formula.
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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON .FIVE POINTS DOWN

Considerable Local Selling In Wheat And Linseed

BOMBAY, May 20

NEW YORK COTTON

Depressed feeling continued in New York cotton on account of easiness of Foreign markets and lack of immediate prospect of business at home. Prices eased on lower cables and scattered selling but at lower levels some local buying appeared.

BOMBAY WHEAT AND LINSEED

Local wheat market was depressed by easiness of Foreign cables which induced considerable local selling and liquidation in consequence of which prices steadily fell.

Scattered purchases in Linseed appeared at lower levels, but subsequently market displayed easy tendency on local selling and liquidation by disappointed holders.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, May 20

Previous closing	8.58
To-day's opening	8.52
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	8.53
Difference	—05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 20

Previous closing	4.64
To-day's opening	4.60
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	4.60
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 154-0
July August	Rs. 156-0
April May 1939	Rs. 168-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 20

New York cotton continued to be depressed by easiness of Foreign markets coupled with no immediate prospect of business at home, in consequence of which market suffered another fall.

Trading in July began at 8.52 i.e. six points lower than last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered local selling and liquidation but lower levels attracted some local buying which brought price up to 8.54 with fairly steady tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 20

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.63/8.61) 8.53/8.52
October (8.68/8.68) 8.61/8.60
December (8.71/8.71) 8.63/8.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 20

July (4.64) 4.60
October (4.75) 4.72
July (6.46) 6.46
November (6.60) 6.60

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 20

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 157/4. Prices improved on scattered speculati purchases and some covering but thereafter there was not fresh demand forthcoming with the result that prices began again to sink under scattered pressuref. Closed steady at Rs. 156/12.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 20

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop (£17 3/4 sellers) £17 3/4 sellers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/4 value) 5 5/8 value
Forward October December (5 13/16 buyers) 5 11/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

London, May 20

Tin (£162 1/4 buyers £162 1/2 sellers. Steady) £158 1/4 buyers £158 1/2 sellers. Weak.

Lead (£13 13/16 buyers £13 7/8 sellers. Easier) £13 7/16 buyers £13 9/16 sellers. Easier

Electrolytic Copper (£41 to £42) £39 1/2 to £40

Iron (112) 112

.WOOL SALES

Greasy Inferior to Superior:
Lower (0-8 1/4) 0-8 1/2
Higher (1-4) 1-3 1/2
Scoured Inferior to Superior:
Lower (1-0 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Higher (2-2 3/4) 1-11 1/2

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 20

Previous closing	4.96 1/2
To-day's opening	4.96 5/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 20

Previous closing	4.96.65
To-day's opening	4.96.56
To-day's closing	4.96.84

FRANC RATE

London, May 20

Previous closing	177.61
To-day's opening	177.62
To-day's closing	177.61

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 20

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.56 and then rose to 4.96.65 subsequently rising to 4.96.87 on good support.

Franc opened at 177.62 and thereafter remained steady with small variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.245) 13.245
New York on Bombay (37.1[illegible]) 37.08
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/8) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (94,43) 94.40
London on Shanghai (0-11 1/16 nominal) 0-11 nominal
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 20

"India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Buyers satisfied. Market steady".

LONDON SILVER

London, May 20

Spot	(18 11/16d.) 18 3/4d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 20

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-1 1/2) £7-0-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 20

Silver ready	49	8	0
Silver Jeth	49	5	0
Silver Ashad	49	3	0
Gold ready	35	1	0
Gold Jeth	35	1	6
Gold Ashad	35	1	9
Sovereign	22	9	3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 20

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 76 3/4 and October at 74 3/4. The market was quiet in absence of any important enquiry, but subsequently prices showed steadier tendency following sale of two Australian shipments and continued reports of insufficient rains in Australia.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 20

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.78 1/2. Prices early displayed steadiness on some local support but subsequently market turned somewhat easy on lack of outside support influenced by favourable crop news.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 20

Wheat May	4	4	9
Wheat September	4	5	9
Wheat January	4	7	9
Linsee[illegible] May	7	2	9
Linseed September	7	2	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 20

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 78 1/2

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 99-4-0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, May 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday May 11	£92 3/4
Thursday May 12	£92 3/4
Friday May 13	£92 1/2
Monday May 16	£92 1/2
Tuesday May 17	£92 1/4
Wednesday May 18	£92 1/4
Thursday May 19	£92 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 20
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/4) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (110 1/4) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/4) £103 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 5/8) £107 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/2) £74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 20

London Stock Exchange remained rather dull and uninteresting.

Giltedged securities displayed some activity on some speculative support. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. five shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-4 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56-6) 56-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 3 7/8
Elec Music Industry (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30) 29-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£29 1/2) £28
Dunlop Rubber (27-3) 26-6
Unilever Ordinary (37-6) 37-6
Ford Motors (18-3) 18-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£54 1/2) £54 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-6) 102-6
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135) 133-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (21) 21
Distillers (95-7 1/2) 95-7 1/2
Bredfords Dyers (3-6) 3-6
British Celanese (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (39-0) 39-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (37-6) 37
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-4 1/2) 3-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-3
Inter Nickels (dol 46 5/8) dol 44 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 17-6
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-3
Gule Kelampong (20) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-4 1/2) 24-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-1 1/2) 37-6
Burma Corporation (9-6) 9-6
Rio Tintos (£13 3/8) £13
East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crow[illegible] Mines (£15 5/8) £15 5/8
Associated Leaseholds (81-10 1/2) 81-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (92-6) 92-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mine Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£8) £8 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 25-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (83-9) 82-6
Burma Oil (119-4 1/2) 117-6
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-3
Shell Transport (84-4 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 1/4) £35 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£52) £51 1/2
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
Southern Def (£19 5/8) £19 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£128) £128
London Transport 'Q' (£77) £77

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edged Securities Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 20

The Stock Exchange was mostly quietly easier under end of account influences, but giltedged securities steadily held. Home Rails were additionally depressed by the resuscitation of the wages controversy. The recent Kaffir speculative favourites encountered profit taking.

Commodities: Copper eased sharply on news of a cut in American domestic price, but steadied at lower levels. Tin reacted sympathetically.

Wall Street opened quietly easier.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, May 20

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton May	14	1	9
July	14	6	0
Panjab May	12	4	0
July	12	6	9
Desi American May	18	6	0
July	18	6	0
Tone: Dull			
Wheat July	22	5	6
Septembe	22	12	9
Tone: Dull			
Gram July	21	7	0
September	21	14	9
Torla May	33	6	0
July	33	13	0
September	34	5	0
Cottonseed May	14	6	6
July	14	14	0
September	15	6	6
January	16	3	9

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 20

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £		
Assam Bengal Railway Ord Stock	79	0	0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust ord	0	3	6
Bank of London and S America	5	10	0
British South Africa Co Ord	1	5	3
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	114	10	0
Borneo Ltd 7 1/2 per cent pref	0	16	3
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ordinary Stk	55	0	0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	1	19	6
Lansil Ltd Ord	0	8	6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0	0	9
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	13	10	0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	90	0	0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6	2	6
Hyderabad Deccan Co Ord	1	7	6
J Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	5	8	6
C and E Morton 7 per cent Prf	0	6	0
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ord	0	3	0
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0	3	9
United Premier Oil and Cake Ordinary	0	8	0

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, May 19

	This week £
Total bullion	327,100,000
Public deposits	28,500,000
(a) Other deposits	129,100,000
Government securities	98,300,000
(b) Other securities	28,500,000
Notes and coin	48,500,000
Notes in circulation	478,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	30.79 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	93,200,000
(b) Other securities include discount and advances	7,800,000
Total deposits	157,600,000
Total securities	126,800,000

DETAILS OF APPLICATIONS FOR NEW LOAN

New Loan Conversions approximately 5 1/2 per cent Bonds 1139 lakhs 5 per cent Loan 804 lakhs total 19 1/2 crores. This excludes postal applications in savings bank section which have not yet been tabulated. Cash allotment at 50 per cent with minimum Rs. 5,000 approximately 6 crores gross total approximately 25 1/2 crores.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 19.

SAKEL—	
May	12.40+2.
July	12.55+5.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.75+2.
August	9.84+3.
GIZA—	
May	12.02+2.
July	12.06+4.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 20.

Wheat	19,142 cwts.
Linseed	25,549 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	277 cwts.
Gingellyseed	92 cwts.
Poppyseed	9 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,886 cwts.
Castorseed	889 cwts.
Rice	21,291 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,419 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,750 cwts.
Gram	2,037 cwts.
Joowar	499 cwts.
Barley	258 cwts.
Bajree	763 cwts.
Indian Sugar	4,600 cwts.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 20

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 44 7/8) dol 43 1/4

General Motors (dol 30 1/4) dol 29

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/4) dol 25 5/8

U S Steel Preferrence (dol 98 1/2) unquoted.

LONDON RUBBER REVIEW

Reduction In Stocks

London, May 11.
(By Air Mail).

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

After going slightly easier on Thursday the Market steadied up on Friday and Saturday but was again dull and inactive on Monday. Yesterday and today the tone has been steady to firm with a particularly good demand for near Rubber.

The lowest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 5 5/8d. done on Thursday and Friday and the highest 5 7/8d. per lb. done yesterday and again to-day. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 5 13/16d per lb. and on the week prices show an advance of 3/16d. per lb. all round.

The Market has been partly influenced by a steadier tone on Wall Street but there has also been some trade buying both by the Home Trade and by Continental buyers and finally the Market generally is coming round to the belief that at their meeting on 31st May the Committee will fix the exportable percentage for July/September or possibly for July/December at 50, being a reduction of 10 per cent. on the rate for the current quarter.

According to our calculations this would mean that World shipments from July onwards would be at the rate of about 64,000 tons per month which would bring about a gradual reduction in World stocks from that point even should there be no substantial increase in consumption in the second half of the year. In the meantime a further addition to World stocks seems to be unavoidable unless there is some totally unlooked for spurt in the consumption figures in the current quarter.

DUTCH EAST INDIES SHIPMENTS.

The preliminary figures of exports from the Dutch East Indies for April are given in a Reuter message as 17,006 metric tons Estate Rubber and 11,728 metric tons Native Rubber. Reduced to long tons these quantities represent 16,755 tons Estate Rubber and 11,555 tons Native Rubber, giving a total of 28,310 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 27,000 tons. Total shipments to date are still well behind the permissible amount. Shipments for the first four months of the year amount to only 107,699 tons against a permissible amount of 121,500 tons. Estate shipments at the end of April showed a total shortage against the permissible amount of 8,195 tons while Native shipments were 5,606 tons short. The bulk of this shortage is likely to be made up during the current quarter.

MALAYAN PORT STOCKS.

Stocks in the hands of dealers in Singapore and Penang at end April are cabled as 33,425 tons (end March 38,939 tons) while stocks in the hands of the Harbour Board and in lighters awaiting shipment are put at 7,203 tons (11,875 tons). Total stocks in Malaya outside the regulated area thus come to 40,628 tons at end April against 50,814 tons at end March, a decline of 10,186 tons.

REGULATION COMMITTEE.

At two annual meetings of Rubber producing companies held on Monday the respective Chairman, Mr. James Fairbairn and Mr. P. J. Burgess, criticised the working of the Regulation Scheme up to date and both advocated the formation of a Buffer Pool for Rubber. Mr. Fairbairn in his criticism and also in his suggestions went into the matter rather more fully than Mr. Burgess, at least so far as one can judge by the possibly abbreviated reports of the speeches given in Tuesday's "Financial Times."

In both speeches what is described as the inevitable time lag between the fixing of exportable percentages and the resultant rise or fall in production is blamed for the failure of the Scheme up to achieve the object of maintaining an equitable price level.

We think this hits the nail on the head very neatly. We stated last week that the Committee appear to have been chasing behind the Market ever since last Autumn but that they have always been lagging behind. We believe that if they had held a meeting in August, 1937, when the rapid decline in American consumption was already becoming evident and had then cut down the October/December percentage substantially a great deal of the present trouble would have been saved.

Since then their decisions have been consistently about three months too late. We believe that what is wanted is not a Buffer Pool but a good deal more flexibility on the part of the Committee, who should meet more frequently and act more quickly if supply and demand are to be kept properly balanced.

At the risk of appearing monotonous we repeat what we have frequently said before, namely, that we do not believe the Committee will ever be able to take full advantage of their magnificent opportunities until they create machinery to enable them as a body to get the views of the Rubber Trade Association, the daily and hourly business of whose members is the marketing of Rubber.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 18th May	13,344
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,143,372
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,707,263
Decrease	563,891

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 19.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.94—0.
May	6.36+1.
July	6.46+1.
October	6.60+1.
November	6.60+1.
January 1939	6.66+1.
March	6.73+1.
UPPER—	
Spot	5.62+5.
May	5.56+1.
July	5.50+1
October	5.65—0.
November	5.70—0
January 1939	5.75—[illegible]
March	5.80—0.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 20

B I S N ss Gairsoppa of 3227 reg tons, Captain C L Hazeldine arrived from Rangoon via Galle, Colombo, Malabar Coast Ports and Mangalore with rice, timber and general cargo.

P and O S N Ss Somali of 3522 reg tons, Captain T H Kemp arrived from Antwerp via Middlesbrough, London, Southampton, Port Said, Suez, and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Ormara of 2978 reg tons, Captain A E Wilkinson arrived from Bassein via Colombo, Cochin Calicut and Tellicherry with general cargo.

B I S N ss Quiloa of 4750 reg tons, Captain F Dolton arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with rice timber and general cargo.

SAILED

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Eulota of 3606 reg tons, Captain W A M Onwerkerk sailed for Singapore in water balast.

Indo Burmah Petroleum ss Shwedagon of 1999 reg tons, Captain T A Goodbody sailed for Calcutta via Rangoon with local cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 20

2 Almkerk 4045 Sydney 21-5 L Edwards
Britannia 5281 Liverpool 27-5 Anchor Line Ltd.
6 Somali 35222 Japan 23-5 M M
10 Talamba 3844 Africa 25-5 M M
13 Takliwa 3742 N F, N F, M M
14 Kidderpore 3263 Japan 24-5 M M
15 Ehrenfels 4763 Antwerp 22-5 L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ormara 2978 N F, N F, M M
6 Sophie Marie 677 Malabar Coast 20-5 Merchant S N
8 Garmula 3237 Rangoon 21-5 M M
10/11 Takada 4223 Karachi N F, M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jaladuta 3089 N F N F Scindia S N
D/F Pundit 3199 Calcutta 22-5 T Morrison
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
M Vita 1955 N F, 22-5 M M
O El Madina 1628 Rangoon 25-5 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Somali 20-5-38 M M
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Dundee 21-5-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Aimkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturnfels 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 24-5-38 J Finlay

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 26-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Auckland 25-5-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Behar 22-5-38 P and O S N
Kidderpore 24-5-38 P and O
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Vasna 18-5-38 M M
Barala 19-5-38 M M
Baroda 26-5-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Hatarana 18-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalabala 23-5-38 Scindia S N
Chyebasa 26-5-38 M M
Surada 22-5-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Garbada 26-5-38 M M
Bhamo 22-5-38 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN

Cranfield 27-5-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Reichenfels 22-5-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 18-6-38 P and O S N
Chitral 11-6-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathallami 4-6-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 3-6-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 22-5-38 L Edward

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-6-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Riv 13-5-38 I Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Italy Maru 9-6-38 O S Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 1-6-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 25-5-38 M M
Varsova 19-5-38 M M
Barda 1-6-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 8-6-38 M M
Talamba 25-5-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Pundit 22-5-38 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

El Madina 25-5-38 Scindia S N
Garmula 21-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Toyooka Maru 18-5-38 N Y Kaisha

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Conte Rosso (boats) 18-5-38
S S Britannia 18-5-38
S S Sumatra 18-5-38
S S Jaladuta 19-5-38
S S Pundit 19-5-38
S S Sirsa 19-5-38
S S Sophie Marie 19-5-38
S S Dayavati 19-5-38
S S Norjhar (boats) 19-5-38

EXPORTS

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 180 bales cotton waste G M Vyas.

For Manchester: 50 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 25 bales ctn waste clean Chandulal.

S S City of Dundee for Dunkirk: 1750 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 550 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co; 575 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 440 bales raw cotton Bombay Co; 330 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 1220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton Bombay Co.

For Ghent: 798 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

S S Ehrenfels for Hamburg: 40 bags gum B Jaffer; 55 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 50 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Antwerp: 130 cases cashew kernals M B P Zantye; 500 bags peas gram F Gokalchand.

For Rotterdam: 58 bags mustard seed B Baiwant.

For Amsterdam: 135 bags gum M J Mowla.

For Gothenburg: 35 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora

For Tripoli: 12 bales ctn grey yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth: 10 bales ctn grey yarn A H Diab.

S S Mooltan for London: 4 bales lamb skins raw D Abraham; 52 bales lamb skins with fur Grindlay; 5 bales lamb skins Cox and Kings (Agents); 16 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 14 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents); 22 cases bristles D Abraham.

For Beyrouth: 10 bales ctn grey yarn A H Diab

For Alexandretta: 51 bales ctn grey yarn A H Diab; 15 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Tripoli: 31 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak; 12 bales ctn grey yarn A H Diab.

S S Behar for London: 500 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 2000 bags lantils S M Rajgor; 115 bags linseed S M Rajgor; 60 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor; 55 casks goat skins D Abraham; 13 Hhds chutney N K Jassawala; 1000 bags masoor R Ratilal; 10 bales goat skins A K Rasool; 1200 bags gr nut meal F Manilal; 28 casks pickles Cox and Kings (Agents); 67 bags gr nut kernal K M Nathoo; 14 bales cowhides D Abraham; 53 bales w/s goat skins D Abraham; 12 cases chrome leather tanned D Abraham; 5 cases lamb skins D Abraham.

For Havre: 115 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor.

For Montreal: 2000 bags gr nut kernals East Asiatic; 1500 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor.

S S Wales Maru for New York: 135 bags flea seeds D Abraham; 9 casks sheep casings D Abraham; 118 bags gum N Muljee; 12 bales ctn prints Cox and Kings; 306 cases condiments E Spinner.

For Baltimore: 200 bags sesame seeds D Abraham.

For Boston: 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

S S Somali for Hongkong: 40 bales grey ctn yarn Pavri Sons; 30 bales grey ctn yarn S G Shah; 192 bales grey ctn yarn Jethabhai Jewan; 30 bags fish maws J Hasanalli; 60 bundles gum A A Mawjee; 8 bales ctn piecegoods A Virji; 30 bags fish maws A Aziz; 50 bales ctn twist Bombay Import and Export; 23 bags ooplat E Moledina.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Kotak.

IMPORTS

S S Houghton Hall V 2 Agents M Mackenzie from New York: 70 cases glucose; 26 cases recording equipment; 159 bales auto springs; 56 bales cotton fents; 43 cases incondescent lamps; 116 mats distilled cloves exhausted; 63 cases auto parts; 67 cases auto batteries; 75 drums lubg oil; 22 cases motor cars; 23 cases truck chassis.

From Baltimore: 4000 bags starch.

From New Orleans: 340 bundles wood rosin; 50 drums wood turpentine; 54 bags fuller's earth; 481 pieces dogwood logs; 864 bags pearl starch.

From Savansh: 540 bundles gum rosin; 1001 bags boiling starch; 864 bags pearl starch; 864 bags corn starch.

From Houstantexas: 500 bags sulphur; 6254 bags zinc spelter; 215 drums lubg oil.

From Arthur Texas: 2052 drums lubg oil; 472 drums lubg grease;

S S Viceroy of India Agents M Mackenzie from London: 42 casks super phosphate; 32 cases glucose D; 138 drums paint; 100 bags boiler covering composition; 149 cases boot polish; 36 cases ovaltine; 46 cases chemicals; 115 cases cigarettes; 91 cases gin; 58 rolls wrapping paper; 66 cases cordials; 34 cases film; 70 bags asbestos boiler lagging; 40 casks lithopone; 55 cases wine; 52 cases thinners; 50 cases cond milk; 88 cases bacon; 65 cases preserves; 257 cases whisky; 42 cases prtd books.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
July 97 Oct. 112 Dec. 117 Jan. 122 March 124 May 127 at Gross Rate 4.96 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 157—Liverpool May 1938 4.55 Rs. 41 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 157—Liverpool July 1938 4.62 Rs. 42 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 171/4—Liverpool May 1939 4.88 Rs. 41 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 159—New York July 8.58 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/2.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 171/4—New York May 8.80 Rs. 25 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/2.

New York Cotton Prices Decline On Foreign Selling

POOR OFFTAKE AND FEELING BEARISH

Lack Of Confidence In Markets

Bombay, May 20.

Yesterday the New York cotton market was easy. Foreign selling especially from Bombay and against Brazilian cotton crop was the chief contributant in the fall.

The market opened steady with moderately active trading. Prices declined in lower Liverpool and Bombay cables. Commission houses and local buying provided some resistance early but the market further eased on continued selling and increased July liquidation.

At the opening July was quoted 3 points lower at 8.62 and improved to 8.65 which was in highest level for the day. Later on there was renewed selling and the market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.58c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures was also easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 9 points at 8.74c.

It appears that the general feeling is once again bearish and there is lack of confidence in the markets. However, the futures course of cotton prices entirely depends upon weather and it is impossible to forecast future weather trend with accuracy.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 4.63. There was foreign liquidation and hedging of outside growths which met short covering and trade calling. Business was small and the market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.72d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was steady with scattered buying. Giza futures closed at a rise of one point and Uppers gained also one point, with spot 5 points up at 5.62.

The Alexandria market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points.

KEEP OUT.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

We have had another week when fluctuations have been negligible, the highest point for July New York being 8.78 on 13th, and the lowest 8.61 on 16th.

Weather reports are mixed, but on the whole moderately favourable, although the temperature appears to be rather too cold, and same uneasiness is being felt regarding the recent excessive rain in Texas.

There is no incentive to buy as trade reports in the U.S.A., as well as in the rest of the World, are very depressing, and weather conditions are not such as to give any cause for belief that next year's crop will show the reduction which the Government would like to see. On the other hand, however, there is still less incentive to sell, as it is known that if on August 1st the average price of cotton at the 10 Southern markets is under 8.32, or if the first Government crop estimate is over 13 million bales, a new loan for 1939 will be launched, and prices at the moment are not very far from this level, nor does it appear that the crop is likely to be less than the figure mentioned. We can therefore only expect a continuation of the present uninteresting markets until some new factor arises.

Fluctuations in the local market have been as negligible as in New York and considerable resistance is shown to a decline below the present price.

LOCAL POSITION

Judging by the fact that every godown in the Cotton Depot is occupied, and the majority of Mills will only consider purchases if the sellers will contract to carry cotton for them for delivery at a later date, as they have no storage space in their own mill godowns, the steadiness of the Bombay market is remarkable. This steadiness is due to a large extent to the uncertain position of the July/August contract, which can be manipulated by a group of speculators, who are gradually gaining possession of all of the tenderable cotton in the market and can therefore "bear" it by tendering or "bull" it by holding this cotton off the market, when the July/August tenderable period arrives. Upto date the amount of cotton tendered against the April/May contract is 41,200 bales.

Another factor, which is having a temporary influence on the price of Indian cotton is the possibility of a drop in the Rupee/Sterling exchange ratio from 1/6 to 1/4. This would have the effect of raising Indian prices by an equivalent percentage, but our information on this subject is that the chances of any change in Government's exchange policy are very remote.

From a common sense point of view, based on statistics, we should say that prices ought to decline, but we hesitate to advise sales at such a low level, and prefer to keep a square account so as to be able to buy on any substantial set back.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Partly cloudy and scattered showers.

Central: Partly cloudy and scattered showers.

Western: Partly cloudy and scattered showers.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10-10 a.m.)	8.65
N. Y. July Lowest (2-34 p.m.)	8.56—09
Liverpool Highest	4.64—02
Liverpool Lowest	4.62—04

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton Bombay Liverpool selling some hedging credited against Brazilian growths weakness securities dominating influence.

Straddle operators near months liquidation is the outstanding feature prevailing dullness may continue for some time and with a lack of incentive it is logical to expect prices to give way to some extent.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market eased on scattered liquidation trade absorbing contracts.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

(1) "Outsiders liquidating July. Trade fixing on the scale down. Foreign buying distant months."

(2) "Brazilian Indian local selling offtake poor. Looks lower."

(3) "Foreign hedge sales increasingly attracted here. Expect heavy outright July liquidation dissatisfaction farm program growing with probability new loan price substantially below present levels. Recommend sales."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 19.

July	8.58—07
October	8.65—06
December	8.78—06
January	8.69—05
March	8.75—06
May	8.80—06
Middling spot	8.58—07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 19.

July	8.71—09
October	8.77—09
December	8.79—09
Middling spot	8.74—09
Noon Call —	
July	8.59
October	8.65
December	8.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 19.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 19.

May	4.57—03
June	4.61—03
July	4.64—02
August	4.67—02
September	4.71—02
October	4.75—02
November	4.77—02
December	4.79—02
January	4.82—01
February	4.84—01
March	4.86—02
April	4.88—02
May	4.90—02
Middling Spot	4.72—06
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.62
October	4.74

LONDON SEEDS.

London, May 19.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£11/13/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12/11/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12/18/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull cont. c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/10/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 19.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers	35/4 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers	32/3

LINSEED OIL

London, May 19.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked June sellers	23/6
Linseed oil London per cwt naked July/August sellers	23/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 19.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb	5 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 19.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 19.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.96.65
Paris	177.61
Berlin	12.36 3/4
Madrid	82.00
Montreal	5.01 1/4
Amsterdam	8.97 13/16
Brussels	29.50 1/2
Milan	94.40
Berne	27.73 1/4
Prague	142.62

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 19.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/4
Victory Bonds	£111
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£91
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 20.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 157/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Today's price is a new low level for the year and while the general feeling is bearish we will not advise going short as there exists a large short interest in the market.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened 4 points lower and with increased selling in the local market Broach J/A declined to Rs. 156/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	1938	154	12 0
Broach J/A	1938	156	12 0
Broach A/M	1939	170	0 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May	1938	140	14 0
Oomra July	1938	141	0 0
Oomra D/J	1939	150	8 0
F G M G—			
Bengal May	1938	115	8 0
Bengal July	1938	116	8 0
Bengal D/J	1939	125	0 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, May 20

	To-day	Total
Broach	5400	46600
Bengal	nil	3050
Oomra	150	1950

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 20

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		123	119	116	113
Punjab		122	119	116	113
Rajputana		122	119	116	113
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139	
C P No. 1	159	156	153	150	
C P No. 2	152	149	146	143	
Broach No. 2		161	159	157	153
Punjab Ame		181	178	175	172
Surat		214	211	218	205
Rajpipla		207	204	201	198
Navsari		220	217	214	211

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 20.

Bengal Spperfine	122/23
Bengal Fine	119/20
Bengal F.G.	116/17
C. P. 1	150/55
C. P. 2	145/46
Arvi	147/48
Amraoti	140/42
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	141/43
Khandesh	130/34
Jalna/Sailu	134/26
Burwah/Sanavad	145/46
Khandwa	145/47
Harda/Khirkiya	145/47
Mathia	120/25
Malkapur	136/40
Broach	157/59
Punjab 4 F.	172/80
Punjab 289F.	205/10
Sindh N.T.	190/195
Kampala	265/66
Jinja	253/54
Navsari	218/20

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 20

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	312	52,201	204,250
Central India	107	42,274	324,029
Barsi and Nagar		144,744	169,732
Hyderabad Gaorani		39,944	96,076
Berar	503	314,477	556,839
Central Provinces	369	70,699	112,367
Total Oomras	1,291	664,339	1,465,293
Dholera	1,455	95,364	107,884
N W Provinces		2,803	9,463
Rajputana		15,006	86,068
Sind Punjab	981	506,834	319,245
Broach	1,098	242,946	320,635
Coompta and Dharwar	111	38,369	48,317
Westerns Northerns	104	18,434	32,820
Cocoanada		13	141
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,399	10,805
American		173,357	11,437
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,420	390,797	312,481
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	6,460	2,149,832	2,724,626

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 12th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	865	220,720	376,895
Japan and China	2,546	544,916	1,126,850
Coast Ports		50,658	27,505
Up-country by Rail		282,379	206,358
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		14,163	37,023
Total	3,411	1,112,836	1,774,631

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 19-5-38	7614000	6634000
Receipts yesterday 19-5-38	3000	4000
Exports to date 19-5-38	5437000	5254000
Stock at Ports 13-5-38	2709000	1500000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-5-38	2233000	1203000
Stock at Liverpool 13-5-38	1196000	930000
Visible Supply 13-5-38	6547000	4242000
Quantity in sight 13-5-38	13086000	12433000
Quantity out of sight 13-5-38	9420000	11443000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 20

Continued rains in Western Belt, temperature about normal. Forecast: Eastern Belt generally fair all balance entire Belt cloudy.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 20.

July	207.00
August	207.00
September	208.50—100
November	208.80—30

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 20.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-0-1 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate declined 2 points at 177.61 and dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.96 1/2 London silver prices were unchanged. American trade buying. Speculators sold. Small business and the market was quietly steady. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4c. and Montreal futures advanced 5 to 10 points Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/10 5/8. The local market was fairly steady with a limited turnover and offering in gold are diminishing in hopes of higher prices.

GOLD

Ready		39	1 0
Jeth delivery		35	1 6
Jeth Teji-mandi		0	2 6
Ashad delivery		35	1 6
Ashad Teji-mandi		0	4 6

SILVER

Ready		49	7 6
Jeth delivery		49	4 0
Jeth Teji-mandi		0	10 0
Ashad delivery		49	2 0
Ashad Teji-mandi		1	1 0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 19.

Spot	18 11/16
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-1 1/2

New York Silver

New York, May 19.

July	1.84.
September	1.89.
January	1.89.

LONDON METALS

London, May 19.

Copper	£36 16 3
Lead	£13 18 9
Spelter	£12 13 9
Tin	£162 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 20.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£36-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£42-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37
Copper sheets	Rs. 43
Tone:—Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 19.

June	£10-10-0.
July	£10-11-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 20.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	11	3
Highest	27	11	3
Lowest	27	9	0
Lowest	27	9	6
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	28	12	0
Highest	28	12	0
Lowest	28	8	9
Closing	28	9	3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	30	0	6
Highest	30	0	6
Lowest	29	15	0
Closing	29	15	0
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	31	1	0
Highest	31	1	0
Lowest	30	9	0
Closing	17	15	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	15	0
Highest	18	0	0
Lowest	17	14	3
Closing	17	5	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	7	6
Highest	18	8	0
Lowest	18	7	0
Closing	18	7	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 19.

Market was closed.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 19.

May	dol 0.78 3/4.
July	dol 0.76 3/8.
September	dol 0.77 1/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 19.

August	4s. 11 1/2d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 20.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2-0.
Shipment June Rs. 5-0-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-0-9.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-1-0.
Kesar Rs. 12-7-0.
Saraya Rs. 12-3-0.
Java Spot F 7.00.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 19.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 158 3/8; highest 158 3/8; lowest 157 1/2; closing 157 3/4. Broach J/A. op 160 3/8; highest 160 3/8; lowest 159 5/8; closing 159 3/4. Broach A/M. 1939 op 172 1/2; highest 172 1/2; lowest 172; closing 172 1/8. Oomra May op 142; highest 142 1/2; lowest 142; closing 142 1/2. Oomra July op 143 1/2; highest 143 5/8; lowest 143 1/2; closing 143 5/8. Oomra D/Jan. op 152 1/2; highest 152 1/2; lowest 152 1/2; closing 152 1/2. Bengal May op 116; highest 116 1/4; lowest 116; closing 116 1/4. Bengal July op 118 1/8; highest 118 1/4; lowest 118 1/8; closing 118 1/4. Bengal D/Jan. op 127 1/2; highest 127 1/2; lowest 127 1/2; closing 127 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 1 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-6-38) Rs. 5 1/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 5 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/4.

Tenders:—	Broach	Oomra	Bengal
17-5-1938	5,100	360	300
Total to date	41,400	1,700	3,150

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 20.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/11
3 per cent (1963-65) 98/3
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1980/70 Loan 114/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/12
3 per cent U.P. Bonds 97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/9
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 107
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/6

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/0
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
5 per cent 1955 M Deb 118/8
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0
6 per cent 1956 K P T 131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper witnessed good improvement owing to short covering both in the local and Calcutta markets. Bulls took the full advantage to push up prices to Rs. 99/5 and finally closed at Rs. 99/3. There were sellers in 5 1/2 per cent 1938.40 but business was difficult.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 20.

B. G. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 May-June.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 (27/32 July/Dec.)
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 271
Bank's buying T T 268 7/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,310
Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 24

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 65 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 58 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.96.56 19th instant
Java/London 1/2 1/64 20th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 20th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/10 5/8 20th instant.
Java/London 8.96 5/8 20th instant.
London/Paris 177.61 19th instant.
London/Belgium 29.50 1/2 19th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.73 1/4 19th instant.
London/Berlin 12.36 3/4 19th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 19th instant.
London/New York 4.96.65 19th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 7/8 19th instant.
London/Italy 94.40 19th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-0-0 18th instant.
Gold £7-0-1 1/2 19th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 19th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 19th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 19th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant.
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 19.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	100 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dal.
Amr. Water Works Com.	9
Amr. Power and Light Com.	5
Amr. Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	29
Electric Bond Common	8
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	24 1/4
Columbia Ga and Elec.	6
American Tel. and Tel.	130
Western Union Telg.	21
New York Central Rly.	12 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	46
Republic Steel	13
United S. Steel	43 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	26
Int. Nickel of Canada	45 1/4
General Motors	29 1/2
Packar. Motors	4
General Electric	35
Boeing Airplane	24
Curtis Wright	5
American Radiator	11 1/2
Union Carbide	66 1/2
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Socony Oil	12 3/4
National Dairy	13
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	23
Sun Life of Canada	430

Turnover 430,000 shares. Brokers loans down 6 million dollars.

PAY IN—JUNE 7 PAY OUT—JUNE 10

Scattered Selling In Steel Shares

PRICES FLUCTUATE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

Cotton Mill Shares Quiet

BOMBAY, May 20.

Uninspiring business news induced liquidation in the Wall Street market on Thursday where U.S. Steel shares declined dol. 1 3/8 and Anaconda Coppers lost dol. 1 1/2.

The discouraging advice was believed to have a depressing effect on the local market, but for the most part the market remained steady with a moderate support but towards the close prices sagged.

In the absence of any important business prices against fluctuated within a narrow range and it appears that pending fresh development, the market will grind around present levels.

However, in other miscellaneous sections, there seems some support and the market displays steady undertone. This move makes several to believe that we have seen the worst and on any favourable news, there will be increased buying, resulting in moderate improvement in prices.

Tata Steel shares declined few points under scattered selling while cotton mill shares were quite on long liquidation.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 20.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	366	4
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	807	8
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	235	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	227	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	145	0
100	COORLA (Rs. 5)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	4 6
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	118	12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	145	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,600	0
100	Indore	48	12
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	253	12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1030	0
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	202	8
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	59	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	75	0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	192	8
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	800	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	113	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	31	12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545	0
125-500	Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	141	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	113	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	14

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	122	4

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	12	4
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	38	2
200	Oriental	4,300	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	138	12
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1440	0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	123	12
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6-8)	140	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	14
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	196	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	12
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-6 plus 3)	155	5
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1368	12

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4
100	C. Province	102	7
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	735	0

MINING

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	7
2	sh Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2-3-0	
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	0
1	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	40	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 30-3-6)	935	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	223	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	293	12
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	148	2
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	224	6
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	505	12
50	Do. Contry (Rs. 8)	176	4
8	Sth. Br. B. Petrol	3-2-6	
50	B'BAY TELEPHONE Rs. 2-8)	90	0
100	BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130	0
50	I. Invest Trust.	38	8
100	Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665	0
30	PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	62	8
15	Scindia	18	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	4

PREFERENCE.

4	p.c. Andhra Valley	152	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	69	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	107	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Con 2nd	94	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	145	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	216	4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 20.

Bombay Dyeing (820) 812 818 811 808 807
Century (240) 236 237 236 238 235
Central India (230/10) 227 228 227
Kohinoor (260) 258 253
New Great (203/12) 202 201 202
Simplex (77/8) 76 75
Swadeshi (195/10) 191 193 192
Associated Cement (124) 123 123/8 122
Andhra (1442/8) 1442 1440
Tata Hydro (155/10) 156/4 155/5
Tata Power 1372/8) 1372 1371 1375 1370 1368/12
T. Steel Dfd. (946/4) 935 933 945 935
T Steel Ord. (225/8) 224 226/8 225 224 223/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170) 170 170/4
Bellapur (147/8) 148 149 147 148
B. Steam (226/4) 222 224/6
B. Burma (513/12) 510 515 508

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 20.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	99/7
4 per cent 1960-70	114
5 per cent 1945-55	118

BANKS

Baroda	112/12
Bank o Hindusthan	35/4
Central	31/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1550
Imperial Bank P.P.	385
India Bank	141/8
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	118
Union Bank	5/15

TEXTILES.

Ambica	247/8
Arun	450
Arvind	1187/8
Asok	390
B. Dyeing	808/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	191
Century	235
Central India	227/8
Colaba	145
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	320
Elgin	212
Gokak	143/12
Indore	50
Jubilee	214/6
Kohinoor	252/8
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	113/12
Morarji	1025
New Great	200
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	325
Simplex	74/6
Swadeshi	191/4
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord.	1435
Tata Hydro Ord.	155
Tata Power Ord.	1365

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram.	123/12
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	290
Associated Cements	122
Belapur	147/8
Bombay Burma New	117/8
Bombay Burma Old	505
Bombay Steam	223/12
Bombay Telephone	90
Burma Corporation

Regd. No. B. 1065

Insure with The Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd.
For Agency Please Apply:—
Branch Secretary
Gustad Chambers,
Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY'S LEADING HIGH CLASS HINDUS LODGING & BOARDING HOUSE
JOSHI HINDU LODGE
ZAVERI BAZAAR,
Opp Mulji Jetha Market
Bombay 2.
Tel. No. 27396.
Telegram: Joshi Lodge.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1938

Visapur Jail To Be Closed Down At Last?

Farm Colony Idea Given Up

Affairs Of Jail Said To Be Far From Satisfactory

Enquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative go to show that all is not well with the Visapur Jail administration.

The Bombay Congress Government were thinking in terms of converting the Visapur Jail into a farm and making it an ideal jail, in view of the progress that the jail was reported to be making.

JAIL TO CLOSE DOWN

It is gathered from authoritative sources that there is every likelihood of the Government closing down the Visapur Prison for ever, and no prisoner, whether criminal or political, will be stationed at Visapur.

This prison is the most notorious one in the whole Presidency, nay, in the whole country The Jail, which is cut off from any human habitation, consists of several huts, which are enclosed by barbed wires and dangerous shrubs. There is a river nearby and several acres of land are cultivated by convicts, and it was given to understand that this cultivation proved a profitable proposition for the Government. The jail, which was considered unfit for human habitation, was closed down for a number of years, and was only reopened during the 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement and many of those arrested during the movement were inmates of the prison. It was expected that after the two movements were over, the prison would be scrapped, but it continued. Hopes of converting it into an ideal Farm colony were entertained by the Congress Government.

The affairs of the Jail to-day are said to be far from satisfactory, so that the Ministry may announce its closing down for ever, before long.

WHY MUSLIMS JOIN THE CONGRESS

For Political Emancipation Of Country, Not Personal Gain

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, (By Mail).

"This Conference calls upon the Mussalmans of the province to join the Congress in order to strengthen the anti-imperialist front since the Congress is the only organisation which has always been fighting against British Imperialism." This was one of the many resolutions passed by the Bihar Congress Muslim Workers Conference held here under the presidentship of Prof. Abdul Bari, Deputy-Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly and which concluded last night.

Resolutions condoling the death of Dr. Sir Mohammed Iqbal and two other Provincial Congress leaders, condemning the excesses perpetrated by Imperialist Powers in Hazramood, Palestine, Spain and China and expressing sympathy with the sufferers were also passed.

It was decided to form a Provincial Muslim Mass Contact Committee with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as its President and subject to the approval of the Provincial Congress Committee. The Committee will also have Hindu members and the Presidents of the District Congress Committees will be "ipso facto" the Presidents of the District Mass Committees.

Mr. Binodhanand Jha Parliamentary Secretary addressing the Conference said Muslim Congress workers had to tread a thorny path and were likely to be ridiculed and opposed by their co-religionists. Circumstances substantially differed for Hindus and Muslim Congress workers the former being respected and honoured while the latter were persecuted. He believed that Muslims would flock under the Congress banner sooner or later if the workers stuck to the Congress ideals.

Mr. Jagatnarain La., Parliamentary Secretary, drew a picture of the economic and political conditions of India which he said was frightful and urged Muslims to join hands with Hindus by joining the Congress in their struggle for the freedom of the country.

Dr. Ajaz Hussain Jafri, Mutawali of Hoogly Imambara, in course of a spirited speech affirmed that Muslim who were drawing towards the Congress did so out of their zeal and sincerity for the political emancipation of the country and not for any personal gain and hope of favour from the Congress. The battle of freedom was a religious fight in which no Mussalman could lag behind. Therefore the Speaker held the view that Mussalmans should unconditionally join the Congress and participate in the struggle for freedom as the Congress stood for the liberation of the country.

Referring to communal pacts and agreements which were in the air, Dr. Jafri said that Musalmans had to hang their heads in shame when their leaders told them of the apprehensions entertained against the majority.

Machinery To Conduct Elections To Be Set Up

Ways & Means To Scotch Bogus Membership

Congress Constitution Sub-Committee Disperses To Meet Again In June

BOMBAY, Friday.

AFTER THREE-DAY SESSIONS THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION SUB-COMMITTEE CONCLUDED ITS DELIBERATIONS ON FRIDAY, WITHOUT COMING TO ANY CONCLUSIONS ON THE TERMS OF REFERENCE, PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO THE SYSTEM OF ELECTION TO THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS.

The Committee which commenced its deliberations on Wednesday started with the first item on the Agenda namely whether the indirect system of election to the various Committees would be feasible. It appears that Committee proceeded with the discussion on the basis of having direct system of elections. Several difficulties in the way of continuing the present system of direct elections was narrated by the different members of the Committee.

The Committee it appears worked out the details of the direct system of election and now the difficulties could be overcome. This will be circulated among the Provincial Congress Committee and their views will be invited. The Committee will also request the P.C.C.'s to work out the details of the indirect system of elections and send their views to the Committee.

ELECTION MACHINERY

The Committee it appears has decided to set up some sort of Election machinery, by which elections could be conducted on proper lines. Election disputes could be referred to this Committee, which will be appointed by the P.C.C.'s will hear election complaints, regulate elections and set right on the spot irregularities. The Committee will also have power to penalise corrupt practices during elections to the Congress Committees.

BOGUS MEMBERSHIP

The Committee also discussed ways and means by which bogus membership on Congress Rolls could be prevented. Among the rules suggested for this are that the Congress workers in a particular area should have the right to scrutinise the list of Congress members in a particular area and raise objections against the inclusion of certain names, before the list was sent to the Provincial Congress Committee. The District Congress Committees will be asked to set up credential Committees, to whom complaints could be made by Congress workers against the alleged bogus membership in any area. The Committee will have the right to enquire and decide the matter. The Provincial Congress Committee will also set up a Provincial Credentials Committee, which will hear cases of appeal after such have been disposed off by the District Credential Committee.

COMMITTEE TO MEET IN JUNE

The General Secretary of the Congress, who is also a member of the Constitution Sub-Committee will circulate the suggestions of the Committee to the P.C.C.'s and after their views have been received, the Committee will once again meet and come to decisions on the various suggested amendments to the Congress Constitution. It is likely that the Committee will meet in Bombay in June next, immediately after the Congress Working Committee meeting.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad visited Mahatma Gandhi at Juhu this morning and had more than an hour's consultations with him. The nature of the discussion is not known. Mahatma Gandhi is leaving Bombay for Shegaon today by the Nagpur Mail.

FOR MUSLIM MASS CONTACT IN ORISSA

CUTTACK, May 18.

Maulvi Ashraf-ud-Din Chouhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has been invited by the organisers of Utkal (Orissa) Provincial Political Conference. to be held at Cuttack on May 21st and 22nd next, to be presented on that occasion and to give the benefit of his experience in conducting the Muslim Mass Contact Movement in Bengal to the Utkal Congressmen, who are anxious to launch a similar movement in their province.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, is most likely to attend the Conference Session. —United Press.

PROOF OF PUBLIC SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS

Cawnpore Congress To Feed Them For Month If Necessary

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, May 20.

While the non-violent and peaceful conduct of the strikers at Cawnpore won over public sympathy, fear being expressed that in view of the poverty of the majority of the labourers they might not be able to hold out long.

Mr. Balkrishna Sharma, President of the Cawnpore Congress Committee, has declared that Congress would make arrangements to feed 50,000 workers for one month. There is a proposal to open without much delay a free feeding house for at least 20,000 workers who will very soon have exhausted all their financial resources.

Appeal is likely to be made to businessmen of Cawnpore, excluding of course the millowners concerned, for financial help to workers and good response is expected thereto.

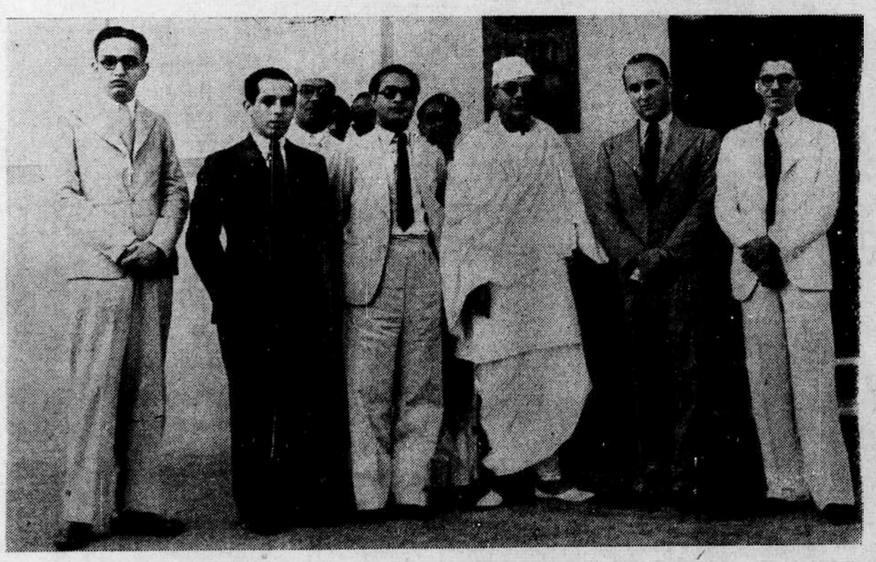
'PATRIKA' MANAGER ON SEDITION CHARGE

Judgment Reserved Till May 30

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Arguments were concluded yesterday before Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Mr Makhanlal Sen General Manager, "Ananda Bazar Patrika" Ltd., stands charged with sedition in respect of a speech delivered by him on February 4th last at Albert Hall following the death of Harendra Nath Munshi, a political prisoner on hunger-strike in Dacca Central Jail.

Judgment has been reserved till May 30.—A. P.



Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, with some of the leading members of the Progressive Group, whom he addressed on "The Congress and Federation," at Green's Hotel, on Thursday evening.

ALLEGED TERRORISATION OF PEASANTS

Dhrangadhra Officials Contemplating Drastic Measures To Realise Revenues

(From A Correspondent.)
DHRANGADHRA, (By Mail.)

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE STATE AUTHORITIES ARE CONTEMPLATING TO TAKE DRASTIC MEASURES AGAINST THE PEASANTS WHO HAVE FAILED TO PAY UP REVENUES.

IT IS REPORTED THAT SOME LANDS OF THE PEASANTS HAVE BEEN ATTACHED BY THE AUTHORITIES

SARDAR FOR POONA

(From A Correspondent)
SANGLI, May 20.

Sjt. Balkrishna Pant Shikhare, General Secretary, Deccan States Peoples' Conference has received a wire from Sardar Vallabhbhai, saying that the Sardar is starting to-morrow by Poona Mail, entraining the passenger train from Poona. The Sardar will be escorted from Poona.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

THE BRITISH MUSEUM INFORMS WADE THAT THE GALLOWS HAND IS A SECRET SOCIETY OF ARAB MURDERERS---
SO YOU SEE, COMMISSIONER, IT'S SERIOUS---THESE ARABS ARE OUT TO AVENGE HAMON'S EXECUTION! THEY'VE ALREADY GOTTEN JUDGES FAWKES AND BAYLES--- CREWE IS NEXT!
2-25
SPECIAL URGENT!--- SEND COMPLETE UNDERCOVER DETAIL TO GUARD LAWYER CREWE!--YES, CREWE, LINCOLN'S INN COURT!
WHAT ABOUT WADE, SIR?--THEY GOT HIM MARKED, TOO!
THAT'S PART OF MY JOB, DONAVAN!
RIGHT, WADE---AND AS SCOTLAND YARD'S ACE INSPECTOR, I'M PUTTING YOU IN CHARGE OF WIPING THIS GANG OUT!
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LYMAN ANDERSON.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.